

Compliments of
Walter E. Lombard

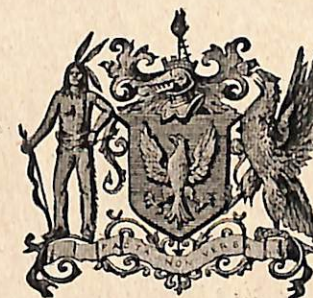
Maj. Gen. M. N. G. retired
Captain A. D. H. A. Co.
1916-1917



Photo by Oppenheim, Boston

MAJOR-GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD, M. N. G., RETIRED
CAPTAIN COMMANDING A. & H. A. CO.

THE
TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH
ANNUAL RECORD
OF THE
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY
COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS



1916-1917

SERMON

BY

REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.
ARLINGTON, MASS.

GEORGE E. CROSBY COMPANY, PRINTERS
BOSTON, MASS.
1918

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CONTENTS

	PAGE
OFFICERS FOR 1916-1917	1
ELECTION AND COMMISSIONING OF OFFICERS	3
FALL FIELD DAY VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY	7
OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND GUESTS PARADING ON THE FALL FIELD Day	37
HALF A CENTURY OF FALL FIELD DAY PARADES	40
WAR WITH GERMANY	41
RIFLE PRACTICE	48
ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD	51
OLD GUARD BALL	56
EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXATION	56
PATRIOTIC GIFTS BY THE COMPANY	58
GIFTS TO THE COMPANY	59
THE FREEMAN WALKER FUND	60
PARADE OF SECOND BRIGADE, M.N.G.	61
GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION, WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY	63
RECEPTION TO MARSHAL JOFFRE AND FRENCH ENVOYS	63
HOOVER ASSOCIATION DINNER	64
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS	64
STATE DEFENSE BATTALION	65
LECTURES AT SPECIAL MEETINGS	66
SMOKE TALKS	67
COMMISSIONS FOR OFFICERS OF COMPANY	68
CHANGES IN PERSONNEL	69
FORMER CAPTAINS NOW LIVING	70
LIST OF MEMBERS, JUNE 4, 1917	71
THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY	83
OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND GUESTS PARADING ON THE ANNIVERSARY	131
GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS	137
SERMON	153

ILLUSTRATIONS

MAJOR GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD, M.N.G., RETIRED, CAPTAIN COMMANDING ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COM- PANY	<i>Frontispiece</i> OPPOSITE PAGE
ELECTION OF OFFICERS ON BOSTON COMMON	5
GENERAL LOMBARD BEING COMMISSIONED AS CAPTAIN	7
PARADE OF THE COMPANY IN ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.	9, 11, 13
THE COMPANY AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (RIGHT-WING)	19
THE COMPANY (CENTER)	27
THE COMPANY (LEFT WING)	31
INCIDENTS OF THE VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY	35, 39
FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS H. RATIGAN	43
REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION FOR USE IN THE WAR WITH GERMANY	47
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH A. GAHM	51
THE OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY	59
JUST AFTER ELECTION ON BOSTON COMMON	67
ONE OF THE COMPANY'S MACHINE GUNS	85
INSPECTION OF THE COMPANY BY GOVERNOR MCCALL	93
GENERAL LOMBARD RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION	95
GOVERNOR MCCALL OF MASSACHUSETTS	99
ADJUTANT WALTER L. TOUGAS	105
BRIG.-GEN. E. LEROY SWEETSER, ACTING THE ADJUTANT GENERAL	107
REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, PREACHER OF THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON	155

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of
Massachusetts.

1638.

1917.

OFFICERS FOR 1916-1917

Captain.

MAJ. GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD, M.V.M., Retired.

First Lieutenant.

THOMAS H. RATIGAN.

Second Lieutenant.

JOSEPH A. GAHM.

Adjutant.

LIEUT. WALTER L. TOUGAS.

First Sergeant of Infantry.—JOSEPH A. MAYNARD.
Second Sergeant of Infantry.—WILLIAM J. MILLER.
Third Sergeant of Infantry.—CHARLES C. ROGERS.
Fourth Sergeant of Infantry.—LIEUT. ALBERT E. CARR.
Fifth Sergeant of Infantry.—CHARLES H. CAMPBELL.
Sixth Sergeant of Infantry.—WILLIAM H. HAYES.
First Sergeant of Artillery.—SAMUEL H. BARTLETT.
Second Sergeant of Artillery.—NATHAN SALLINGER.
Third Sergeant of Artillery.—BION B. LIBBY.
Fourth Sergeant of Artillery.—JOHN M. KEYES.
Fifth Sergeant of Artillery.—CHARLES S. POWELL.
Sixth Sergeant of Artillery.—T. W. CARMAN.

STAFF.

Commissioned.

Chief of Staff.—Capt. JAMES D. COADY.
Surgeon.—Maj. HARRY H. HARTUNG.
Assistant Surgeons.—Dr. CHARLES O. KEPLER, Dr. WILLIAM P. RIPLEY.
Quartermaster.—Capt. WILLIAM L. WILLEY.
Paymaster.—Lieut. EMERY GROVER.
Assistant Paymaster.—Lieut. GEORGE H. ALLEN.
Commissary.—Capt. JACOB FOTTLER.
Judge Advocate.—Lieut. AUGUSTUS ANDREWS.
Chaplain.—Rev. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.

2. ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

Non-Commissioned.

Sergeant-Major.—Lieut. EDWARD P. BROCK.
Quartermaster-Sergeant.—WILLIAM O. D. GRACE.
Paymaster-Sergeant.—ARTHUR T. LOVELL.
Commissary-Sergeant.—GEORGE D. WHITE.
Hospital Steward.—Sergt. GEORGE B. KETCHUM.
National Color-Bearer.—Sergt. JACOB A. TURNER.
State Color-Bearer.—Sergt. ELMER S. BAILEY.
Color-Guard.—Sergt. HENRY G. DEWEY, FRANK R. McMULLIN.
Flankers to Commander.—Capt. EDWARD W. ABBOTT, Sergt. WILLIAM F. SKILTON.
Band Guide.—Sergt. GEORGE H. W. BATES.
Orderly to Commander.—Sergt. WILLIAM F. HOWE.

CIVIL OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES.

Treasurer.—Lieut. EMERY GROVER.
Clerk.—Lieut. GEORGE H. ALLEN.
Assistant Clerk.—ARTHUR T. LOVELL.
Trustees of Permanent Fund.—Rear Admiral JOHN W. WEEKS (to 1917), WALLACE F. ROBINSON (to 1918), Col. J. PAYSON BRADLEY (to 1919), Capt. THOMAS J. OLYS (to 1920), Col. EVERETT C. BENTON (to 1921).
Finance Committee.—Sergt. ARTHUR FULLER (to 1917), Capt. JACOB FOTTLER (to 1918), Lieut. AUGUSTUS ANDREWS (to 1919), Lieut. BENJAMIN COLE (to 1920), Col. SIDNEY M. HEDGES (to 1921).
Military Museum and Library.—Capt. WILLIAM L. WILLEY (to 1917), Capt. GEORGE O. NOYES (to 1918), Lieut. E. HARING DICKINSON (to 1919), THOMAS M. HOLDEN (to 1920), Capt. EDWIN R. FROST (to 1921).
Standing Committee.—The Commissioned Officers, Finance Committee, Treasurer, and Clerk. Secretary, Sergt. ARTHUR T. LOVELL.
Armory Committee.—Maj. Gen. WALTER E. LOMBARD, Capt. JACOB FOTTLER, Lieut. E. HARING DICKINSON.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH ANNUAL RECORD

OF THE
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1916-1917.

ELECTION AND COMMISSIONING OF OFFICERS.

The celebration of the anniversary on the first Monday in June, 1916, marked the close of one administration and the beginning of another. Officers were elected on a drumhead on the Common as follows:—

Captain.

MAJ.-GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD, of Arlington.

First Lieutenant.

LIEUT. THOMAS H. RATIGAN, of Dorchester.

Second Lieutenant.

LIEUT. JOSEPH A. GAHM, of Brookline.

Adjutant.

LIEUT. WALTER L. TOUGAS, of Dorchester.

Quartermaster.

CAPT. WILLIAM L. WILLEY, of Boston.

Paymaster.

LIEUT. EMERY GROVER, of Boston.

Commissary.

CAPT. JACOB FOTTLER, of Boston.

First Sergeant of Infantry.

JOSEPH A. MAYNARD, of Roxbury.

Second Sergeant of Infantry.
WILLIAM J. MILLER, of Concord.

Third Sergeant of Infantry.
CHARLES C. ROGERS, of Winchester.

Fourth Sergeant of Infantry.
LIEUT. ALBERT E. CARR, of Roxbury.

Fifth Sergeant of Infantry.
CHARLES H. CAMPBELL, of Brookline.

Sixth Sergeant of Infantry.
WILLIAM H. HAYES, of Boston.

First Sergeant of Artillery.
SAMUEL H. BARTLETT, of Walpole.

Second Sergeant of Artillery.
NATHAN SALLINGER, of Brookline.

Third Sergeant of Artillery.
BION B. LIBBY, of Winthrop.

Fourth Sergeant of Artillery.
JOHN M. KEYES, of Concord.

Fifth Sergeant of Artillery.
CHARLES S. POWELL, of Dorchester.

Sixth Sergeant of Artillery.
T. W. CARMAN, of Springfield.

Lieutenant Governor Coolidge, upon being informed of the result of the election, invested the newly elected captain, lieutenants, and adjutant with the emblems of authority, accompanying the investment with congratulatory remarks, and each officer briefly replied. The speeches were as follows:—

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR COOLIDGE'S REMARKS TO THE CAPTAIN-ELECT.

General, it is my pleasant duty to congratulate you as the choice of this Company for its commanding officer, and to confer upon you the insignia of your office. The Commonwealth feels that you have a grand opportunity to serve your fellow citizens. It congratulates you and congratulates the Company also upon that opportunity, and has every confidence that you will fulfil the highest requirements of an officer and of a citizen to your Company.



THE ELECTION OF OFFICERS ON BOSTON COMMON

GENERAL LOMBARD'S REPLY.

Your Honor, this is a proud moment in my life, for I consider that my comrades of this ancient organization have paid me a very great and an unusual honor in electing me a member of the Company and its commander during the same year. In return for their confidence and trust, as their Captain I shall endeavor to give this historic corps a successful administration, in order that it may continue the honorable record which it has maintained during the past 278 years, and that it may be a credit to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, under whose banner we gladly serve.

Thank you.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COOLIDGE'S REMARKS TO THE FIRST LIEUTENANT-ELECT.

Lieutenant Ratigan, it is my pleasant duty to confer upon you the insignia of the office with which the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company has honored you. I trust that you will bear it in future as you have in the past, for the best service of your Company and your Commonwealth, and that you will brighten the military record of this State, which has been glorious in past history.

LIEUTENANT RATIGAN'S REPLY.

Your Honor, I can assure you this has been a glorious day for me and that I am very much gratified for various reasons: First, for being elected by my comrades of the Company; second, for the opportunity of greeting you as acting commander-in-chief; and third, for this opportunity of meeting in his official capacity that pioneer of preparedness, the Adjutant General of the Commonwealth. The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company have performed their full duty in the campaign for preparedness, and it is our earnest hope that we will achieve even greater results during the ensuing year. I thank you.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR COOLIDGE'S REMARKS TO THE SECOND LIEUTENANT-ELECT.

Lieutenant, I have the pleasant privilege of conferring upon you the insignia of the office to which you have been elected by your comrades of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. They are mindful of your service in the welfare of your country. They are also mindful of the military record of the Company since its organization nearly three hundred years ago, and trust not only that the record of the future may be equal to that of the past, but that this old established Company may add to the lustre of that service and that you may achieve all that you and your comrades desire in your service to the Commonwealth.

LIEUTENANT GAHM'S REPLY.

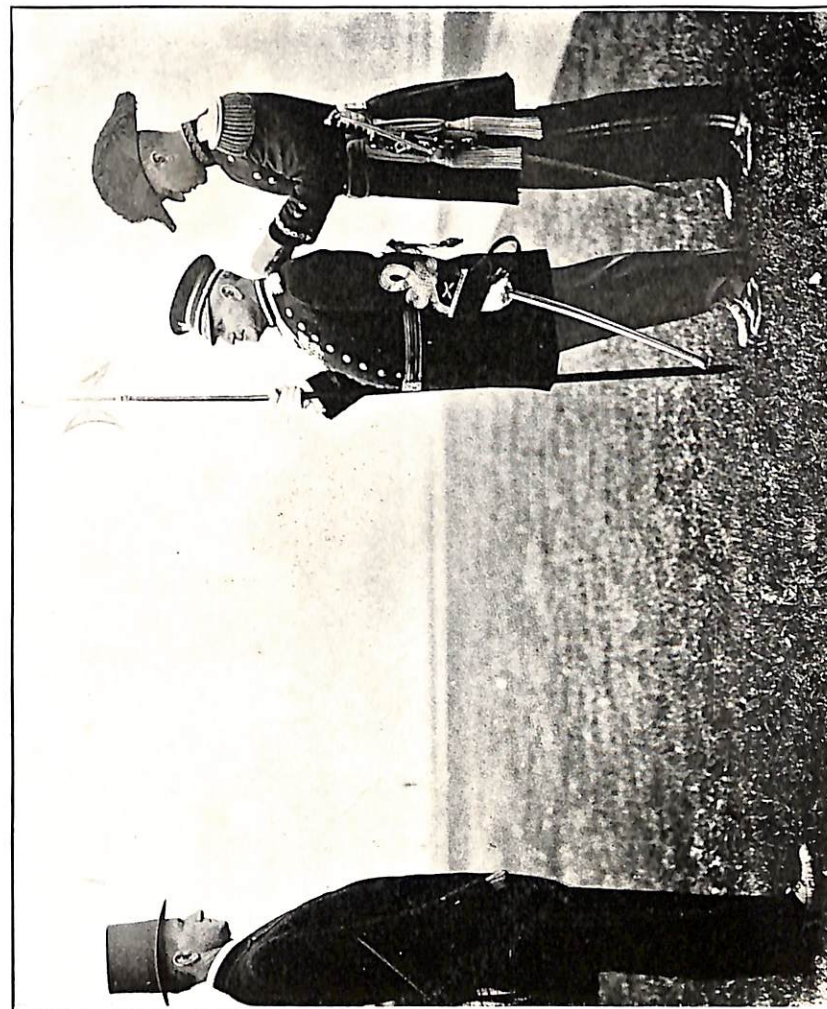
Your Honor, I accept this office as Second Lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company with very strong feelings of pride and pleasure. Your very kind and encouraging expressions will be an inspiration to me, and I assure you, sir, that I will conscientiously endeavor to maintain the good standing of the Company and also the honor of this old corps and of this grand old Commonwealth. I thank you.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR COOLIDGE'S REMARKS TO THE ADJUTANT-ELECT.

Adjutant, it is with great pleasure that I confer upon you the insignia of the office to which your Company has elected you. I am mindful of your past service and of what you have done to promote the military reputation and efficiency of your Commonwealth, and I trust that as you take this office it is with every intention to increase, if that is possible, that reputation. I trust also that in the future you may increase the reputation that you already have as you carry out the duties of the office.

REPLY OF ADJUTANT TOUGAS.

Your Honor, I thank you for these kind words and for this insignia of office as Adjutant, given to me by the Adjutant General. I propose giving the best service that I have while I am Adjutant, and I shall always continue to give it. I thank you.



GENERAL LOMBARD BEING COMMISSIONED CAPTAIN OF
THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

THE FALL FIELD DAY.

VISIT TO ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

In making the selection of a suitable place in which to hold the exercises of the Fall Field Day, the commissioned officers seriously considered only two cities, namely, Cincinnati, O., and Atlantic City, N. J.

Owing to the fact that one of the greatest wars within the memory of mankind was taking place on the other hemisphere, while on this side of the globe most of our National Guard organizations and our small regular army were encamped along the Mexican border, it was deemed unwise to attempt a trip to Cincinnati on account of the great expense. Although the Company had received a very cordial invitation to visit that city, it was considered advisable to select a place where the Company could enjoy a quiet and inexpensive outing, and as a consequence Atlantic City was decided upon.

It is a coincidence that just twenty years before, the commissioned officers at that time had under consideration the same cities and the same decision was made.

The selection of Atlantic City for the trip in the fall of 1916 caused considerable discussion in the Company meetings, and some members expressed the opinion that two days would be sufficient to see all there was in this great seashore resort.

The plans of the officers for a stay of four days were carried out, however, and upon arrival home nearly every member participating in the trip expressed the wish that they could have remained longer.

The weather was delightful throughout the trip, with moonlight nights, and an absolute absence of rain from start to finish.

The program planned by the officers was carried out without a hitch, and every event was started on time with military precision. Much credit for the success of the trip is due to the non-commissioned officers and privates, who on every occasion were prompt to fall in at the sound of assembly.

The Coast Artillery Band of Massachusetts, considerably enlarged, was engaged for the trip, and its members were

always ready to add to the enjoyment of the trip by furnishing concerts whenever the opportunity offered, while on the various parades the band furnished continuous music of a character which instilled a martial spirit in every member of the Company.

All who participated in the trip stated that it was one of the most enjoyable excursions the command had ever had.

SATURDAY, September 30, 1916.

Officer of the Day, MAJ. WILLIAM H. HENNESSEY, M.V.M.,
Retired.

The Company in full dress uniform formed in the armory promptly at 4.15 P. M., and after the "colors" had received due military honors and taken their position in line the Captain addressed the command as follows:

It is customary at this time, I believe, for the commanding officer to caution the members of the Company in regard to their behavior on the trip, but I intend to omit this, for I realize that every member of the Ancients is a gentleman and will conduct himself as such throughout the trip. There is one thing, however, that I do desire to say, and that is this: We have today put on uniforms and are going to play soldiers for the next six days. Now let us play the game for all it is worth and throughout the trip act, behave, and dress like soldiers.

The command then left the armory and marched to India Wharf by way of State, Washington, Summer and High Streets and Atlantic Avenue. There they embarked on the steamer *Bunker Hill* of the Metropolitan Line.

State room keys having been given out in the armory, the members upon the dismissal of the Company repaired to their state rooms without confusion, changed into dress or service uniform, and then partook of an excellent supper before the steamer sailed.

This gave the members an opportunity to enjoy the harbor trip before the concert prepared by the Adjutant, which consisted of specially selected numbers by the band and vocal selections by various members of the organization.

The concert lasted from 7.30 to 9.00 P. M., and at its con-



PARADE OF COMPANY IN ATLANTIC CITY

clusion the members went on deck for an inspection of the Cape Cod Canal, which was a novelty to most of them.

The Officer of the Day reported: "One of the most satisfactory tours of duty I ever performed, not even having to caution a member about his dress."

SUNDAY, October 1, 1916.

Officer of the Day, BRIG. GEN. CHARLES T. HILLIKER, M.V.M.,
Retired.

Breakfast was served on the steamer at 6 A. M., after which the members enjoyed the sail around New York to Pier 18, North River, where the command disembarked at 8.30 and marched to the Cortland Street Ferry. From this place a special boat conveyed the members to Jersey City, N. J., where a special train was in waiting.

No liquid refreshments were provided for either on the train or on the *Bunker Hill*, although a plentiful supply of good cigars was furnished to all members in each of these places.

At New York Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., retired, and several members of the Company joined the command.

Owing to a hot box the train was about thirty minutes late in arriving at Atlantic City, where a committee of prominent citizens, including Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City, was awaiting the arrival of the command.

Upon detraining, line was immediately formed and the Company marched *via* Tennessee, Atlantic, Illinois and Pacific Avenues and Park Place to the board walk and then to Hotel Traymore, in which the Company was quartered during its stay.

The management of this magnificent hotel had provided the best accommodations for the members which they have ever enjoyed, and no complaint has ever been made by any member as to the treatment received at this hotel. In fact, the Company is beholden to the Traymore management for many courtesies extended to it.

Headquarters were established in the beautiful presidential

10 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

suite on the eleventh floor, and the Palm Garden on the same floor was immediately taken possession of by the Commissary Department, and those of the members who had attained a thirst on the journey from Jersey City had an opportunity to quench it until midnight, when this room was closed for the rest of the stay as unnecessary in view of the program laid out for the balance of the week.

In the evening the Company, headed by the band, marched down the board walk to Keith's Theatre, where it enjoyed an excellent program. Before the regular program started the audience was favored with selections by members of the Ancients.

At midnight the various cabaret shows were opened and the majority of the members visited them and made many pleasant acquaintances.

The Officer of the Day reported: "Discipline and military courtesy excellent."

MONDAY, October 2, 1916.

Officer of the Day, BRIG. GEN. FRANK F. CUTTING, M.V.M.,
Retired.

The Company formed promptly at 10 A. M. for the 279th annual Fall Field Day parade, and escorted by the Chief of Police with detail, the local military company (L, 3rd. Regiment, N. J. N. G.), and the camp of Spanish War Veterans, paraded through the principal streets of the city.

In the afternoon at 4 P. M., the command enjoyed a novel parade, the members all being seated in wheel chairs. Headed by the band, they paraded to Young's Million-Dollar Pier and from there to Heinz's Pier and back to the Traymore, some of the heavyweights of the command apparently enjoying this form of parade more than that of the morning.

Mayor Bacharach at this time took the opportunity to present the commander with the key to Atlantic City.

At 9 P. M. the members attended a military ball in the brilliant ball-room of Young's Million-Dollar Pier, music being furnished by the Coast Artillery Band and the Pier Orchestra.



ARTILLERY WING IN PARADE AT ATLANTIC CITY

At 11 P. M. a special cabaret show was given for the members and their ladies at the Café des Beaux Arts, and here a member who had been excused from the morning parade on account of a weak heart, won first prize for being the best dancer.

The Officer of the Day said in his report: "The command acquitted itself with great credit and no breaches of discipline or military etiquette were noted throughout my tour. All of the events of the day were most successfully carried out."

TUESDAY, October 3, 1916.

Officer of the Day, LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS B. GOODALL.

During the morning the members visited the Fish Pier and witnessed the drawing of the nets, and although the haul at this time was an unusually small one it was considerable of a novelty to most of those present.

At 2.30 P. M. the Company formed and, headed by the band, paraded to Absecon Inlet, where the members participated in a power boat cruise, which was greatly appreciated by all.

A baseball game was also provided for lovers of that sport, while some eighteen members, including the commissioned officers, made a hydro-aeroplane flight over the ocean and city, which all found interesting and thoroughly enjoyable, although some of the autoists greatly missed the "thank-you-marms" which they were accustomed to in traveling on land.

In the evening the members and ladies assembled at the Martinique Café, where dancing and cabaret entertainment continued until an early hour.

The Officer of the Day in his report stated: "The discipline of the organization was all that could be desired. All details of the program for the day were carried out successfully."

WEDNESDAY, October 4, 1916.

Officer of the Day, LIEUT. GEORGE H. WASHBURN, U.S.N.,
Retired.

The morning was devoted to a motor car trip, starting at 10 A. M., and touring all over the city and its suburbs, during which the members were hospitably entertained at the Atlantic City Country Club. The return to the hotel was made at 1.30 and the afternoon was at the disposal of the members.

At 7 P. M. the commander with distinguished guests, including Mayor Harry Bacharach of Atlantic City and Mayor James M. Curley of Boston, held a reception in the Crystal Room of the hotel, and then the command formed and marched to the Rose Room, in which the annual banquet was held.

The banquet was a great success and was finished in record time, practically all of the members remaining until its conclusion.

During the banquet souvenir pocket knives and cigar cases were presented to all in attendance.

The room was beautifully decorated, and at a long table on a raised platform opposite the entrance were seated the commissioned officers and the following guests: Hon. Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City; Hon. James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston; Col. Robert H. Patterson, U.S.A., Retired; Rev. Wm. F. Dusseault, Rev. Edward A. Horton, Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler, Brig. Gen. Wm. B. Emery, Quartermaster General of Massachusetts, Hon. Edward A. Wilson, Hon. Joseph W. Salus. At other tables were seated many of the principal citizens of Atlantic City and Philadelphia, as well as many friends from Massachusetts.

During the banquet, a fine concert program was rendered by the Coast Artillery Band.

The menu card was suitable for the occasion, the cover having at the top a water color picture of the surf by moonlight, and the seal of the Company embossed in gold in the lower right hand corner. The inserts included the photographs of the commissioned officers, the title page, the list



PARADING IN ATLANTIC CITY

of the elected officers for 1916, the toasts and the following menu.

MENU

Cape Cod Oysters.

Cocktail.

Creme Beau Rivage aux Profiterolles.

Celeri Blanc.

Olives de Provence.

Sauterne.

Supremes de Sole Radziwill.

Mignonnettes d'Agneau de Printemps Clarence.

Les Pommes Parisiennes Fines Herbes.

Petits Pois Français aux Laitues.

Pommery Champagne.

La Neige des Peres Chartreux.

Pigeons Royal a la Broche.

Salade Carmen.

Glaces aux Fruits a la Venitienne.

Petits Fours.

Cigars.

Cigarettes.

Demi Tasse.

At 9.30 p. m., Captain Lombard called "Attention," and acting as toastmaster without any preliminaries started the post prandial exercises as follows:

In days of old, I have been told,
In Boston-town, down by the sea,
Men young and old, both brave and bold
Did meet and form this company.

Since then the years have slowly passed,
Seventy-eight and two hundred more,
And now we find ourselves at last
Way down upon this Jersey shore.

Friends, of this town with its Boardwalk,
And other places far away,
We welcome you, to feast and talk,
And trust you have enjoyed our stay.

Tonight we've men wise and witty,
 From back on the New England coast,
 Also men from Atlantic City
 Who will respond each to a toast.

Give each your ear and quiet be
 And at the table kindly sit,
 Until you're notified by me
 That each speaker has said his bit.

Ev'ry speaker is full of "pep,"
 And already each has been taught,
 If too long he talks, then by gee,
 He'll be taken outside and shot.

So Ancients one and all, I ask
 Kindly give your close attention,
 'Til ev'ry guest renders his task
 And sits down at its completion.

First Regular Toast:

THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

'Tis a great state in which we all take pride,
 With its men our fathers fought side by side.
 With its daughters on beach we love to roam,
 And regret that our wives have called us home.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. This toast was to have been responded to by Governor Fielder of the State of New Jersey, but he was suddenly called away and was unable to remain and be with us this evening. So we will take one of the Kendrick hydroplanes and we will sail along the coast to

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Home of freedom and liberty,
 Valiant and prompt in war,
 The friend of all humanity,
 And governed not by men but law.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. To this toast I am going to ask the Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler, Chaplain of the Coast Artillery Corps of Massachusetts, to respond, and I now present him. [*Applause.*]

REV. FREDERICK M. CUTLER.

General Lombard, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a terrible come down from the Governor of the Commonwealth to an ordinary chaplain of a National Guard regiment. I appreciate the situation in

which you are. Perhaps you can appreciate the situation in which I am. The only point is that those of us who are on the active list are under orders. The Governor or even a volunteer can squeal out of a thing, but when it comes to the man on the active list, he has to do what he is told by his superior. This is my only excuse.

However, there is one fact connected with my being called on here which the General did not know, and which makes it a little more appropriate, namely, that I happened to be born in New Jersey, and now I happen to be serving in the National Guard of Massachusetts. [*Applause.*] There are two states on the map of the United States which have almost equal area, that from which I came, and that to which I am come.

It is my privilege tonight to speak of the former, to speak a few words concerning the granite-bound state upon the shores of Massachusetts Bay, from which Atlantic City receives her guests of this week.

Now, Massachusetts has several different connections with American liberty, and it is confusing to try and straighten them out. In the first place we have up there the "cornerstone" of American liberty. So we call Plymouth Rock; and judging by that, American liberty must be a building, a temple, some huge structure like the Traymore, perhaps. But when you go into Boston you will find the quarters from which the Ancients march out; and you are told that Faneuil Hall is the "cradle" of American liberty. American liberty must be a baby, then. How does that square with the building metaphor, with the Traymore?

Moreover, when you come out to Concord you find a statue, and on the base of the statue some words of Emerson, which tell that there was fired "the shot heard round the world." Now, as I am interested in buildings, in their acoustic properties, this would seem to make it that Massachusetts is the "acoustic focus." You couldn't have heard the shot clear around the world, you know, unless it had been fired at the very "acoustic focus" of things, so that Massachusetts must be the "acoustic focus" of American liberty.

And when the days of Sixty-one came and there was a great rushing to arms, they call it "the uprising of a mighty nation," the suggestions of that day were always of the corps being called up from their quarters, the corps that had been ready, was under arms, was looking for that very scrap, and then when the time came, rushed forth. Such was the going forth of the Minute Men. So you see it makes out Massachusetts as the "guard house" of American liberty.

Now, somebody from New Jersey will tell us what New Jersey is. I moved away so young I have forgotten; but Massachusetts has at least this four-fold connection with the history of American liberty.

The people of Massachusetts are not like little Willie, who was caught running down the street as fast as he could. They asked him what he was running for, and he said he was doing it in order

to stop a fight. "To stop a fight? A fight between whom?" Between Peter up there and me." [Laughter.] This is not the Massachusetts way of stopping fights.

Back in 1797 the President of the United States, John Adams—a Massachusetts man—wanted some troops to mount guard against France. They never came to eventualities; but it led to the first outpouring of military enthusiasm in our national annals, and Massachusetts was called upon for eleven thousand eight hundred and thirty-six out of a total of eighty thousand. Virginia came next with eleven thousand one hundred and fifty, Pennsylvania next with ten thousand six hundred and ninety-six, then New York with seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-three, and the rest of the states "also ran." From these figures you can see that Massachusetts was a little larger, relatively, in her numbers then than she is now. Massachusetts had those troops ready. Pennsylvania did. Virginia did. And the others did, I believe, too. The force was not needed. But I speak of it so as to show how in those days the center of population was up pretty near to the shores of Massachusetts Bay. As time went on we came to the days of Sixty-one, and once again the President of the United States called for troops. The call was issued on the night of the sixteenth of April. On the seventeenth the troops assembled in what is now the armory of the Ancients—and it was their armory then—and on the eighteenth they started. On the nineteenth some of them were down hereabouts, as probably the records of this part of the country tell. I understand the event has been celebrated in a semi-centennial form since. I should think it evident, gentlemen, that Massachusetts was not running to keep away from a fight back there in Sixty-one.

Now the most recent proof of this thing came only the present year, when on a June day there came word from the President of the United States—a Jerseyman—to the effect that there was need of soldiers down on the Texas border. The word reached Massachusetts along in the evening of Sunday. Monday morning the fire alarms sounded the militia call in all the cities and towns where there were companies. On Wednesday the troops mobilized at Framingham, and on the ninth day after the Monday when the fire alarm blew, those troops, every company of them at full peace strength or larger and with full equipment, were on their way from Framingham to Texas. As they went down they found that they were keeping side by side with some troops from another state. There was only one other state in the running that day. When they got down there pretty near to El Paso and the other places where they were going, they looked out the window and saw a train on the other track; and the troops in that other train were from New Jersey. Then they put on extra steam and Massachusetts pulled in just a little bit ahead of New Jersey.

Gentlemen, Massachusetts! There she stands. She needs no apology. And her sons are her defense. [Applause.]

Next Regular Toast:—

ATLANTIC CITY.

A busy place down by the sea,
To which the Ancients hold the key.
'Tis here lately we have held sway,
And mean to return some future day.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. To this toast I am going to ask to respond a royal good fellow, his Honor, Harry Bacharach, Mayor of Atlantic City. [Applause.]

HON. HARRY BACHARACH.

General Lombard, Mayor Curley, Ladies and Gentlemen: I wish indeed that those for whom I speak had a more worthy spokesman, and especially so when I know that you have so many eloquent orators to follow. I feel very much tonight like that colored man whom we arrested but a short time ago for running a speakeasy, and the evidence was very much against him, and his lawyer said: "Rastus, do you want to go on the stand?" He says, "No, I think I will remain neutral." Now I would like to remain neutral tonight, because when I accepted this kind invitation to be here and say a few words for forty minutes or so, I didn't know that any of my Atlantic City friends would be present. They know the remarkable ability that I have as a speechmaker.

You know when I was running for this office my campaign managers thought so much of my ability to make a speech that they employed three men to tell the people what a fine fellow I was. And I want to say that they made most eloquent speeches and told the people very many nice things about me. Some of my friends say they haven't discovered them as yet. One of my orators was most eloquent and he made really all the speeches for about six weeks, and finally he said to me, "Here, old man, is where I leave you. Tonight you begin to make your own speeches." I said, "What is the trouble? This is your own ward. This is where you should speak. You have lived here all your life." He said, "That is just it; I have lived here all my life and I want to live here after election." "Well," I said, "I will make a stab at it."

So I got up in the dignified manner which I noticed he had assumed, and as I did so I noticed an elderly gentleman in the corner—almost as old as any of you gentlemen present—looking at me most attentively. I said, "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen. I am not a speechmaker," and looked right at this old man. I figured if I could make one vote at every place I spoke and they would let me speak often enough I would be elected. So I went right after him and told him of these great qualities I had, and after I got through he came up to me and said, "Mr. Bacharach, when

18 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

I came in this hall I was not going to vote for you, but I am going to do it now." I said, "That is fine, my friend. What caused you to change your mind?" "Why," he said, "you are the first man that has told the truth." Well, I scratched my head. I knew it wasn't all exactly according to Hoyle. I said, "My friend, what part of my speech particularly appealed to you as being the truth?" He said, "Well, you said you were not a speechmaker, and I'll be d— if you are!" I wouldn't mind, my friends, to talk to you if these Atlantic City friends of mine who occasionally vote for me would leave the room.

I assure you it is a great privilege and pleasure and honor to be here with you tonight. The toast you have assigned to me, Atlantic City, is a topic as broad as the ocean, and the ability of the speaker is as narrow as a firth, but I assure you we are delighted that you have visited our great resort, the greatest seashore resort, we believe, in the United States, America's playground, where fifty thousand people are bathing in the ocean at one time, over two million bathed there this summer without a single loss of life, where one hundred and fifty thousand people parade our walk daily, and where any woman from early morning until late at night can go along that walk unescorted and not be molested or insulted by anyone.

Atlantic City; we have been known as a playground where people come here for pleasure. When one is ill he comes to Atlantic City to get well. When he is well he comes to Atlantic City because it makes him happy, and when he is sad he comes to Atlantic City because he wants to be happy, and when he is happy he comes to Atlantic City to enjoy the good fellowship of the people of Atlantic City.

I read in an editorial of a great paper of a great city of the United States the other day—how it ever got in there I fail to understand—an insult on one of the finest and most intelligent bodies of men that it has been my pleasure to meet. How a paper of the character of the *New York Sun* could say anything but of kindness of gentlemen of your character I fail to see.

Now, friends, I am serious. We have had many conventions here, and we believe we are a resort where people come to have a good time, and you gentlemen have come here and we have attempted to show you a good time, but there has not been one man among you who has acted in any way but as a gentleman, and the representative of the great state of Massachusetts.

You have been fortunate in your past visits, as I understand it. When you have gone to Europe you have met the crowned heads of Europe. Unfortunately we have no king or no emperor or no czar to meet you, but we have endeavored to show you a few of the queens of the seashore resort.

I trust that some of you gentlemen have met and made friends



THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
(RIGHT WING)

among our people, friends that you will retain, and I trust for myself that you will not remember me alone as Mayor of Atlantic City, but as Harry Bacharach.

Atlantic City, most famous of resorts, is more famous perhaps now than ever before. In this most magnificent building tonight there are meeting upstairs the representatives of two great countries, downstairs a body of most patriotic and loyal Americans, and over them flies

"Your flag and my flag, and, oh, how it waves today
In your land and my land and half a world away;
Rose red and blood red its stripes forever gleam,
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue with stars that gleam aright;
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.

Your flag and my flag, and, oh, how much it holds.
Your land and my land, secure within its folds;
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,
Sun-kissed and wind-tossed, the red and blue and white;
The one flag—the great flag—the flag for me and you
Glorifies all else beside, the red and white and blue.

I thank you. [Applause.]

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. Ancients, in reply to Mayor Bacharach I want to say I believe there are some of the Ancients who have met friends here whom they would like to retain.

Next Regular Toast:—

THE CITY OF BOSTON.
The City of Light and Leading,
Always known by its gilded dome,
Whose people are always helping,
And of Art and Culture the home.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. To reply to that toast we have brought along with us another royal good fellow, generally known informally at home as "Jim" Curley, but officially known as his Honor, James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, whom I now present. [Applause.]

HON. JAMES M. CURLEY.

A great lover of humanity whose memory is treasured in enduring bronze in our Boston park system, a man who because of love of liberty had run the entire gamut of hunger and pain and degradation

to the extent of a sentence as a felon to Van Diemen's Land, through the courage of fellow lovers of liberty and friends of humanity in Massachusetts came to Boston and was received as a brother. This gifted individual after a short period in our midst wrote, "A Nation's greatness lies in Men not Acres. One master mind is worth more than a million hands." In this short sentence he discsd Boston's story in the life of America. The true greatness of Boston and the proud position she occupies among American cities is not measured in dollars and cents, but is measured in that which money has never been able to corrupt or destroy, namely, human service.

We are prone in the warlike era which now casts its baneful shadow the world over, to believe that he is alone a good citizen who stands ready to die for his country. The fact stands clearly forth that they who have made sacrifices in living for their country have been equally deserving of high honor with those who have shown a disposition to die for country, and if the self sacrificing spirit of living for one's country were more in evidence the probability is that there never would be occasion for any individual to die for country.

As Mayor of Boston it is an exceeding pleasure to be here to wish success and God's blessings on an organization that in times of peace has recognized that obligation to country was a duty and that in time of strife dying for one's country was its fulfilment, and so when on judgment day the muster roll is called of those who have died that America might live, there will swell into a mighty volume men whose proud boast was membership in this splendid organization, The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

In every generation Boston has played an important part in the affairs of the nation, and no city in America is richer in scenes associated with the establishment of liberty. The atmosphere of Boston develops a spirit of conservatism to which boasting is incompatible, yet in the light of accomplishment we would be justified in going extremely far afield when considering Boston's contribution to the struggling and uphill march of humanity.

Within that historic edifice, justly treasured and revered by every free man and a spectre of dread to all of the royal blood, Faneuil Hall, more than 140 years ago the heartaches, the sufferings, the tears and the woes of humanity gave expressions to sentiments so lofty and thoughts so inspiring as to fire the blood of every man and woman in the thirteen colonies with a spirit of sacrifice that defied the gibbet and scorned death itself. Ours indeed is a wonderful heritage and ours indeed sometimes seems a God-given privilege,—a privilege that justifies every sacrifice, and around which we should rear every safeguard. It is our duty, as Americans privileged to breathe the atmosphere made sacred by the past, to promote that equality of obligation on the part of the individual citizen that will

carry with it a realizing sense that as custodians of a sacred and patriotic past we must also serve as guardians of a future which by our individual acts in private life will either help or destroy the refuge of suffering humanity, our country and the one bright beacon of hope in a war-torn world,—our flag, the stars and stripes.

Patriotism is a plant that thrives only in an atmosphere pregnant with economic justice, and economic justice is only possible through the concentrated thought of the intelligent individuals in a community who boast a realizing sense of their obligation to America and posterity, and who in their daily lives so shape their course of action as to worthily live for America.

Concentration of great wealth in the hands of a few men in America constitutes a menace rather than a blessing, and the distribution of that wealth, even though it be in the form of libraries and hospitals and educational institutions, does not have a tendency to promote love for America, or to develop a lofty patriotism. As one American citizen I would prefer to see it distributed in the form of higher salaries to the working men and women in America in order that prosperity might be more general and happiness be more common, and that the spirit of independence be found in the minds and hearts of the toilers.

A great forward step has been taken in the last year through the passage of the child labor bill, which releases from the peonage of mine, quarry and factory two million boys and girls, the future men and women of America, and permits them to acquire a normal development mentally and physically, thereby insuring future generations more robust and intelligent manhood and womanhood.

Statistics published on January 1, 1914, disclose the astounding fact that three-quarters of all the adult male workmen in the United States received a wage of \$600 or less per annum. I ask you as intelligent patriotic Americans if this condition is conducive either of the spirit of living for America or of dying for America.

One in every twelve adult males who died in New York in 1913 was either buried in Potters Field or his body sent to a medical college for dissection. This is the richest city in the world. I ask, is this condition conducive to true patriotism?

Today in America eight million women work for a livelihood and six million of the eight million at what might properly be termed manual labor. I ask, is this condition conducive to the development of sturdy womanhood and manhood, or is it not productive of stunted and sickly children?

These conditions demand a change, and it is only possible to change them through the development of a patriotism whose cornerstone is economic justice.

America's present position in the sisterhood of nations has been due to the providence of Almighty God, unaided, except in isolated instances, by the thought and action of the American people. Ours

has been a carefree, happy-go-lucky, aimless drift, with never a thought of the morrow. The time has arrived when the liberties we enjoy and the privileges we cherish can only be retained through the patriotism and self-sacrifice of the citizenship of America. As an organization that antedates the good of human liberty on this continent I appeal to you men who in every crisis have made sacrifices that America might live; I appeal to you to promote and develop through economic justice the enactment of such laws as will make life sweeter and death for America, if need be, more pleasant and glorious.

Every large city in America has its slum sections, where the grim spectre of poverty and disease stalks forth. Poverty and disease in our day are largely economic problems. Give the individual worker a living wage and he longs for grass and trees and the slums become tenantless. Give the worker a living wage and you empty our hospitals and our asylums and you fill our schools with happy, well dressed, well fed, smiling boys and girls, from whose hearts go forth with the true ring of sincerity "My Country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty." [*Great applause.*]

Next Regular Toast:—

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.
This united nation to them is due,
For what they did back in Sixty-one.
Each vet today is loyal and true,
To the best nation under the sun.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. In response to this toast I am going to call upon a past chaplain of the old First Regiment of Massachusetts, the Chaplain of the State Senate at the present time, the Rev. Edward A. Horton, whom I now present.

REV. EDWARD A. HORTON.

Most Patriotic and Poetic Commander, Distinguished Guests, and Dear Comrades of the Ancients: It is a great thing to have such fine specimens here of what Mayors there are in this United States; to hear that Shakespearian scholar, Mayor Curley (of whom the President of Harvard University thus speaks), wake the echoes here as he does in Boston. When he came I said, "Mayor, there is no show for the rest of us, but we will try to get in on the tides of your eloquence." And this cherished Atlantic City (because even a few days endears it to us), why the very surf here speaks with eloquence, no slavery in that serfdom down there. And the witty Mayor of Atlantic City shows that he knows human nature. He didn't intimate that you were in much danger here. No, I tell you

this is a hardy set, the Ancients. I might say "tough" and sinewy. A man who didn't understand the English language, in a good-bye to someone feminine and dear, said, "May Heaven pickle you." He knew that "pickle" meant to preserve. I don't say that the Ancients are "tough," except as they are sinewy and strong and self-reliant, which they are.

Rufus Choate used to bind his head with a camphorated towel at midnight in order to prepare himself for the court room and the jury the next day. Somebody met him on the street and said, "My dear Choate, how are you? How is your constitution?" "Good Lord," he said, "don't talk about the constitution. I used that up years ago. I am now living on the by-laws."

The Ancients never lose their constitution and they stay up until twelve o'clock sometimes. They don't bind their head in towels, not a bit of it. They float into the morning on the wings of wise by-laws.

Now we are here with our constitution and by-laws, and it is not because of need, but Captain Lombard brought along three chaplains to cheer up. The Company wanted to show the chaplains how people ought to behave, to carry themselves in the world against all the waves of temptation that beset them. I ought to say just here, in parenthesis, that the regular chaplain of this organization could not come—that is, Dr. Houghton of the little church around the corner, as the papers have told you—and I will state why he stayed at home. There is to be a wedding, and if anything will keep a minister away from anything it is the prospective fee of a wedding.

Fee? Why, Mayor Curley didn't want to call names, but if he had gone on he would have said "Sure, look at the poor chaplains. They average about six hundred dollars a year over the country." Thank you, Mr. Curley. I thought you might ask for a contribution right on the spot, in our behalf.

Referring to our affairs, the Ancients have traveled everywhere, Mayor Bacharach, and they are cultured. They have been in Lombardy. They have seen the poplars there, tall, stately, whispering with their leaves beneath the slightest touch. We have a Lombard popular. Then you notice how easily and delightfully he enters into the poetic mood. The rhymes fall from his lips as naturally as beauty blossoms on the boardwalk.

The Ancients believe in brevity (that is, they do for the chaplains), and that reminds me of one story which I want to tell. Two ministers exchanged in England. One of them took what he supposed was a sermon and sallied forth in high glee, for even parsons have glee on solemn Sunday, when they think they have got a big sermon to preach. He got through the service, came to the sermon, and had preached about ten or fifteen minutes,—which under ordinary circumstances is long enough, but no parson ever thought

that. Just there he stopped. Confusion mantled his face. He stuttered, he stammered and broke down, took a hymn book and gave out a hymn. The service was ended. He went into the robing room. The senior warden took hold to help him along and forth came the grief of that preacher, "My, I never had such an experience in my life. I shall never preach here again. Did you notice how short I preached and what an untimely end I reached?" "Well, what is the matter?" "Well, I thought I brought a sermon, a complete one, and when I came to look at it half of it was gone." "Why was that?" "Well, I have a favorite dog. He has the liberty of my study, and unfortunately got hold of that manuscript and he chewed up half of it and I had to terminate, I couldn't perorate, I couldn't finish properly. I am a heart broken man." He looked for sympathy. The warden gazed up at him, not with sympathy, but with a twinkle in his eye, saying, "Don't you think you could loan that dog to *our* minister?"

Now, for brevity, I say sincerely, would that I might wing my message to you as one who had a very humble part in the Civil war. I was a young fellow of eighteen and went into the navy off Sumter and Charleston. Now as I look back fifty years I ask myself, "What shall I say to these my friends and comrades? If possible, something living, something that applies to today and not to silent graves." The Grand Army man stands as having proved to you and to all loyal, earnest Americans, that there is a country worth fighting for, worth living for—in the same spirit, Mr. Mayor, was your address—a country that was created in this western continent for the fulfilment of the destiny of humanity, of freedom, of fraternity and of justice, and we thought it was worth dying for if necessary. The same is true today, not necessarily with armies, but you have got the same issue. Shall this republic stem the stress of the twentieth century events and come out victorious, peacefully or with militant power? Are you ready to face that question heartfully and earnestly? We believe it was worth standing for to prove to the world that we had a mission. Greece comes to you, a little country, all broken now, but the carrier of philosophy and art to the world,—a little topographical spot on the map. Palestine comes to you with the pioneers of Christianity, a little insignificant territory, but amazing the centuries with its churches and with its power. The United States stands differently because the centuries have made the drama of life larger, but the United States has a mission, and it cannot fulfil it by mere material prosperity alone. That is what the Grand Army felt and you, I hope, think. It challenged the youth of our land. You remember that three-quarters of the army of the North were composed of youths between eighteen and twenty-three.

It is a living issue today. Shall that providential destiny and government by the people be enforced triumphantly before the

world? In one way or another is that conviction near your heart? We have tried, the Grand Army of the Republic, to teach respect for the flag, to honor the men, the regulars, and we denounce those who bar regulars with their uniforms from places of amusement and make invidious distinction. The Grand Army of the Republic quickly volunteered, but it took leaders and experts to show us how to fire our shots to the best advantage, and how to keep ourselves marshalled in triumphant array as the campaigns went on. We have tried to teach the songs of the republic so that when men and women stand up they can sing America, and they are getting to learn the Star Spangled Banner. We took Abraham Lincoln from the common clay of democracy and put him on the pedestal of renown and power, the noblest character of the nineteenth century. And the Grand Army men say now as of old, "We are here, Father Abraham, do with us what you think is wise and best for the republic." Let us today transfigure the emblems, the songs of every day life of American citizenship, with the dignity and glory that should robe them.

Also the Grand Army man represents to me typically the honorable peace. We could have had compromise peace. I could have stayed at home, if all had said so, and got my education four years earlier. Thousands went to unknown graves because they would not consent to dishonorable peace in the land.

That same great principle faces you. Be prepared for it. Think it over, whether we have left any legacy to you of guidance and inspiration. Times are on you when this will be pressed home. We are passing off the stage, you men are just coming on; oh, how I envy you. Now comes to you the same old question, "Shall I acquiesce in what is down in the valley of compromise, or shall I go up on the plain and fight it out?"

Finally, preparedness. The Grand Army man had a large equipment of loyalty and it won out at last. But there must be more than the spirit of patriotism, today, for defense and safeguard. He lost too much by lack of efficiency in discipline. See to it that a "reasonable preparedness" prevails in our land.

We stand for the "melting pot" of a great devotion. The Spirit, the ideal, come first.

A man of ancient race (Zangwill) who has been in our country and has gone back, thus exhorts new comers to our shores: "I see you," he says, "landing at Ellis Island. I see you there," says this foreigner, "fifty different types and nationalities. Out and away with your feuds and vanities, away with your dynastic ambitions and quarrels, and inherited traditions, away with them. Get into the spirit of America, and find out what it is to become a real, enthusiastic American."

I thank you. [Applause.]

Next Regular Toast:—

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

A force too small we'll all concede,
But efficient, and makes no fuss,
That it will grow with greatest speed,
Is the fond hope of all of us.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. To respond to this toast I am going to call upon a dear old friend of mine who formerly was the District Commander in the Harbor of Boston, Col. Robert H. Patterson, United States Army, retired. [*Applause.*]

COL. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, U. S. A., RETIRED.

Captain Lombard, Comrades and Guests: To answer to this toast of an organization which has not existed as long as yours is kind of troublesome, because I feel strongly in this matter and from what I maintain and what I shall maintain during my speech, you may think that we are bragging a little bit. I have tried to trace the source of the United States Army to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, but I can't do it, the difference in the gap being somewhere from sixteen thirty-nine to September seventeen eighty-nine.

Now, gentlemen, to be serious, I have a whole lot that I would like to say and I am going to say it in as few words as I can. The Regular Army you gentlemen all know about. You know that we are a body of men that have volunteered to begin with. We are not conscripts. We go in it for the love of the service. Most of the officers do and a whole lot of the men. It has answered every call that has been made upon it compared with the strength granted it by Congress, and if it doesn't have the strength necessary you have to go to Congress to find out the trouble, and I have the letters right here to prove it.

When the regular army was reduced it was reduced by an act of Congress, and when it was increased it was increased by an act of Congress. And some of those calls that came on us were for hard work even down as late as the Indian campaigns, before the Civil war and after the Civil war. How they did reduce us! What did we have to do in these Indian campaigns after the Civil war? Why, gentlemen, none of you here, unless you have been there, know what the officers and men suffered in some of those trips and some of those fights. That is our business, to obey orders, and the service did it undauntedly. And what do we get for it? We ask for the respect and the upholding of the American people behind us. We haven't got it. When your trouble comes the first thing you do is to call upon the regular service. When you had your strikes in



THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
(CENTRE)

seventy-seven whom did you call on? The regular service. Why? Because you knew that the men that were in that state were fighting against the people of their own, and they would not fight, and you knew that where we went we had to fight damned well if it was against our brother or our uncle. That is why you asked for us. Now you can't do it. Now you can't call on the United States service except the President orders us out. The governor cannot ask the United States for troops until he has exhausted all his own troops. And there we come down to what you want. Take your own troops to protect your own state. Organize a general army to protect the United States.

Now, I read a sermon some time ago—I am not much of a Bible scholar. I don't study the Bible very much, I am sorry. I wish I had more. Perhaps I would be able to talk better if I had,—but this gentleman came from Boston. Gentlemen, I am fond of Boston. I love Boston. I have lots of friends in Boston, and a lot of them right here. This gentleman said, quoting from St. Paul, "We are brothers one of another." Now, let us put that as a maxim. What does it mean? It means that you pull together, that what affects one will affect all. You take any part of a body and if it is injured it affects the whole body.

There are a lot of Americans today, I am sorry to say, that call themselves Americans, that do not care anything about Americans being killed anywhere, Mexico, in the sea, anywhere else. They don't care anything about it. They think about the almighty dollar they are going to put in their pocket. Those are simply a collection of people who do not belong to the body of Americans. If we can win them back, all right. If we can't, we don't want them. We want men that will be of the body, will stand behind us to protect American lives anywhere on the face of the globe.

My grandfather was a prisoner in Tripoli for three years. The American navy was very small. Then Commodore Decatur went down there and sunk the "Philadelphia" and released all those prisoners. That is what they did when the navy was small. Now, gentlemen, what would we do now if we had prisoners in Mexico? Who is going to release them? I am standing here as a regular army officer and I am talking as a regular army officer. I am arguing facts here, stating facts. I am not afraid of anything I say, because it affects me and affects the body with which I belong. We are used to doing that work. My God, if you will only let us do it in the way we want we will take care that you are protected. You don't suppose that Pershing down there is sitting there quietly and don't want to do something? What is the poor fellow doing with all those men down there? I am stating facts now that are in the papers. Now, any American citizen will favor that. What is their end? Why don't they come out? They didn't capture the man. Why are those men struggling down there? If you had ever

been on the Texas border you would ask the same question I have. I have been there.

Now, as a retired officer I ask the sentiment of the American nation to be behind its own armies, to support them. It is not only our obligation but our duty, and I hate just as much to see that flag dishonored in any way, shape or manner as any man sitting on this floor. We are to protect it, and so are you, and that is your obligation.

Mr. Commander, I wish to state to you, sir, that it is a Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary for me to be with you tonight. It has been a long time since I was in Boston, and to come down here and see so many faces I know and get such a kindly greeting is extremely gratifying. Gentlemen, you have added ten years to an old man's life, and if it is ever my fortune to meet you again, I will come to you in that same spirit of good fellowship, remembering all you have done for me in the past, and do anything in God's world that I can for you in the future. [*Applause.*]

Next Regular Toast:—

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Our citizen soldiers, so brave and true,
Following the old flag with field so blue,
Ready at once to leave both homes and wives,
And if necessary lay down their lives.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. Eight thousand and over of our citizen soldiers of Massachusetts were recently rushed down to the Mexican border with the expectation that they might lay down their lives. Only two regiments were left in Massachusetts; my old command, the Coast Artillery Corps, the chaplain of which you have already heard from, and the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, whose chaplain you will now hear from to respond to this toast. I now present the Rev. William F. Dusseault, Chaplain of the Sixth Infantry of Massachusetts. [*Applause.*]

REV. WILLIAM F. DUSSEAULT.

General Lombard, Comrade Americans: It is certainly a matter of pride to be your guest on an occasion like this. I feel it deeply and strongly, but I remember a great many times in my youth that I was told by a certain class of good people, who were sometimes tiresome, "That pride goeth before a fall." Now once in a while something occurs in this life that takes the conceit out of us. I remember once I had a very flattering offer to speak in one of the

largest opera houses in the State of Connecticut, and after the lecture I was introduced to a great many people, and among them I was presented to a lady whom they said was, perhaps, the most distinguished woman in Connecticut. Now, there was nothing in this wide world that would equal the blandness of that woman's smile. She grasped me by the hand and gave me fulsome praise. Why, I actually thought the next morning I should have to buy a new hat many sizes larger than I had been accustomed to wear. She said, "I was particularly impressed by what you said about everybody needing some serious object in life. Now, we have a coterie of women here in Connecticut and we have a serious object. We are collecting funds and we are going to build an orphanage, and oh, Mr. Dusseault, if we only had you to talk to us a little while we would soon have our orphanage." [*Laughter.*]

I didn't buy a new hat the next morning. I hope there won't be any new orphanage going up in Massachusetts next week. I will try to be as merciful as I can.

The National Guard of our country, certainly it is an honor to any man to be asked to speak for it. I know and you know the limitations of the National Guard. You know and I know its possibilities. We have a regular army. There is no question about the character of the men who compose it, no doubt of their spirit or their patriotism. No one has questioned for a moment the efficiency of their training. Yet these American soldiers are grossly misunderstood and misrepresented. It is said that these men are ambitious and are doing everything possible to embroil our country in war in order that they may get promotion. It is charged that war is their profession and that if we do not fight their occupation will be gone.

Now, at least, it should be recognized that these men have intelligence. Can it be believed that they attained their present positions without studying history? Do not these soldiers know the dangers involved in modern warfare? These intelligent men know well that, were war suddenly to come to our country, they would have to stand in the very first line of defense; and, after the first onslaught, few of them would be left to promote. While they do not crave death, of course they would, in the path of duty, bravely face it. Though splendid in material and efficient in training, our regular army is absurdly small in numbers and is, therefore, unable to assure the protection that our country needs.

The first reserve that could be rushed to the aid of the regulars would be the National Guard. It has grown to be a fashion in some quarters to sneer at the National Guard. But I wish to call attention to the fact that without the class of men represented in the National Guard our history would have been a long list of dire disasters. Our organized militia has always been willing to answer the call of the country. They have always come forward with

such strength as they had, and have made many and big sacrifices. If necessary, they would do it again. But these American soldiers regret the fact that they are not well enough organized, that they are insufficiently equipped, and, at present, have not the possibility of offering to our people the very highest grade of service. In the hour of danger, they would be ready to offer even the sacrifice of their lives.

I speak in favor of the soldier, not because I love war, I hate war, not because I would have war come but because I would have everything possible done to prevent war. No one more than I hates a bully, whether individual or nation. But, as much as I hate the bully, there is no word at my command that can express my contempt for the craven who would not fight for wife, children, home and country.

A theological professor in Boston recently said, "We must meet evil with good." "Should our country be attacked we ought to meet the enemy with passive resistance. He would shrink away in shame." If some dark night you meet a highwayman, I fear that, if you give him "passive resistance," he will get your pocket-book. Strong muscles, or, better still, a good pistol, will give far more efficient protection. I have no confidence in the method of telling him that he is a naughty man and ought to be ashamed.

I deplore the use of force to secure justice. I wish that it were not necessary. There is no department of activity in all the world that is not an exemplification of force. We send to the legislature men who presumably have some degree of cultivation and of patriotic character, men who, we believe, will try to enact wise laws. No matter how wise the laws nor how beneficent the purpose of them may be, they are not worth the paper on which they are written unless you have a good police force to make them operative. There come times when the police is insufficient. Then the military must be called. Order depends on command of force for its maintenance. We cannot protect our honor nor defend our institutions without it. The live business man insures his stock in trade. He provides all possible safeguards for his interests. The community should do the same. As long as there is evil, as long as there is greed and selfishness, as long as men have cruel instincts, as long as there is any of the brute left in us, it will be necessary to have some physical force to whip the malefactor into proper conduct.

The National Guard has greatly improved. Would that every one knew the sacrifices that are demanded of those who give to this work so large a portion of their thought, energy and time. An officer in one of our companies must concentrate so much effort on his military duties that it nearly precludes the possibility of his success in the enterprises of the world. Even the private must make his sacrifices. I earnestly wish that every American could be made to



THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
LEFT WING

understand that he is under obligation to respect the uniform worn by the men who, in the hour of national danger, are our only safeguard from bitter disgrace and terrible disaster.

To the critic of the National Guard, I will say that we know our limitations. As fast as we are permitted, we are thrusting them aside. We know our possibilities. As largely as material and opportunity are given us we are improving them. We know that our organization is not an ideal one. We are working hard to make it as adequate as possible. With a truly patriotic spirit, the National Guard will be willing to step aside, whenever the government will provide some organization that will be sufficiently efficient to make our country and institutions safer than they are today.

A great American general said, "War is hell." Yes, it is hellish indeed. Yet I would rather be in hell with patriotic heroes than in any fancied, blissful heaven filled with men who evade their obligations to the country, who would submit their homes to destruction, their wives to outrage, who would permit the elimination of our national institutions and the extinction of American influence. [*Applause.*]

Next Regular Toast:—

OUR GUESTS.

The Ancients all, with greatest pride,
Are glad to have you side by side,
And hope friendships may have been made,
During the time that we have stayed.

CAPTAIN LOMBARD. To respond to this toast I am going to call upon a well-known citizen of Atlantic City, the Hon. Joseph W. Salus, former representative in New Jersey.

HON. JOSEPH W. SALUS.

No doubt you all sympathized with me because I hesitated. I was afraid I was going to be shot, because I have lived in fear and trepidation after the introductory remarks of your presiding officer, who said that he who would speak long would be shot. Ten o'clock and all is well. Twelve o'clock when I have finished you won't be so well.

I am, as I have said before, in that state of fear because of two reasons, first that the deed might be done that was referred to, and secondly because I am unaccustomed to speak to so cultured an audience. Down here in my home town I am a wizard when I speak in any of our four wards. Many incidents have taken place tonight, I wish I could quicken my memory. In the first place, it is so awfully peculiar amidst the environment of patriotism and the

war-like spirit here, that there should have been selected as the local speakers two men representing peace on earth, two Quakers, Bacharach and myself. And it is the first time in all my years of acquaintanceship with our esteemed Mayor that I have learned, after listening to him, that he was a mongrel poet.

Ah, my friends, the Mayor is also a soldier. He is the president of a military organization here, and it is said you must have some noble heritage to be a member of that wonderful organization, you must have been a lawyer, a professional man of great standing, but in this case we find enlisted in the Morris Guards a mechanic. Bacharach is a machinist. He has built many political machines here.

My friends, I noticed that amongst the stars of your organization you have some of my faith. I stand here tonight abashed, ashamed of something that has occurred in the military affairs of our country as the result of the doings of a Jewish captain in the regular army. Rosenthal was a captain. During the Philippine trouble he was sent down there by our government, and after having been there a few days, the General of our army said, "We have a spy in camp and we must get him." Lo and behold, the man selected amongst all the soldiers there to get this spy was Captain Rosenthal. One day the General through his field glasses in the distance, saw the spy. He called Rosenthal to him, "Captain, I know that you will do valiant service. Out in the distance I see the spy. Take a detachment of men and shoot him." "I go," said Rosenthal. Rosenthal found the spy. He brought him in and said, "You are a spy. I am going to shoot you. Throw up your hands." The spy was obedient, but he was also wise. He noticed that Rosenthal was a Hebrew, and when Rosenthal was about to shoot, the spy said, "Mister, how much for the gun?" And Rosenthal said, "How could I shoot him?"

But lest I should forget it, I have an announcement to make here before I go further on with my speech, which is to be the best of the evening. And I would say more about myself if I were not so modest. You see one of the reasons that I was selected to speak here tonight is not because I possess quality, it is because I have quantity. Another one of the reasons is that I am sort of soldier myself. You don't all know me, and I want to introduce myself. I wear a uniform every day. I am a butcher over on Atlantic Avenue and wear a butcher's frock every day. And so long as everybody is getting a little publicity out of this gathering tonight, permit me to say that if any of you Ancients come to Atlantic City in the future with your families to live here and open up a cottage, I am the head of the firm of A. Salus & Sons, butchers, and I sell meats and groceries cheaper than anybody in Atlantic City.

But I must not forget my announcement, because I want to be kind and obedient to my friend on the other end, the manager of

this hotel, Mr. Mott, who came to me a few moments ago and said, "Mr. Salus, won't you please make an announcement to some of those seated here tonight?" and I shall now make the announcement. Let Mr. Hanstein, the president of the Hotel Men's Association, raise his hand in order that the audience may see him. Will Mr. Lippman raise his hand and show who is seated around his table? Will Mr. Cloud raise his hand and show who is seated around his table? Will Henry Weiderholt—who ought to be down fighting in the trenches—raise his hand? Will the leading baker of the community, Mr. Perkins, raise his hand? Will Mr. Simon, proprietor of the Martinique, raise his hand? Now, my friends, seated at these various tables are the residents of this city, many of whom hold public office both municipal and state. They are all repeaters. They are always seeking office and you will have noticed that when the presents were handed out tonight, pocket knives and cigars, that none of the men seated at these tables returned them, but looked for more gratuities, and in view of that Mr. Mott came to me with tears in his eyes, and said, "Mr. Salus, won't you please make the announcement to the men at those tables that when the demi tasse is served the little silver spoons alongside of the saucers are not souvenirs."

While sitting here tonight with my friend, General Emery, who has disappeared, we discussed the hotels of this town and Emery said, "This is a grand town so far as your hotels are concerned, and I find out that in the Traymore Hotel they do not overcharge you." I said, "I think you are right, General, but let me remind you of an instance that occurred in the life of a congressman who came here a few days ago and registered in one of our hotels"—and I am reminded of this story, because when I look at the coat of arms of your wonderful organization I see some Latin there. I can't translate Latin, but I can Hebrew. This congressman, upon arriving at this big hotel, walked up to the clerk, and said, "Mr. Clerk, I am weary, worn out, but I want to write home to mother and the children. Will you let me have some of your stationery?" And the pompous clerk behind the desk handed him some stationery of the hotel, magnificent and costly. When the great congressman saw the coat of arms of the hotel, and beneath it inscribed in letters of gold a Latin inscription, the motto, he opened up his eyes, said nothing but took the stationery. A week later when he walked up to the same clerk and was ready to pay his bill, he said to the clerk, "Shake hands, young fellow. I want to congratulate you and the management for your honesty with relation to the inscription, the Latin inscription, beneath your coat of arms"—and this was the inscription, "*Soc-et-tum.*"

I do not know whether I am making good here tonight or not, and it is getting nearly time to be shot, perhaps. I may be in the position that the great Episcopal Bishop Brooks was, many years ago, in

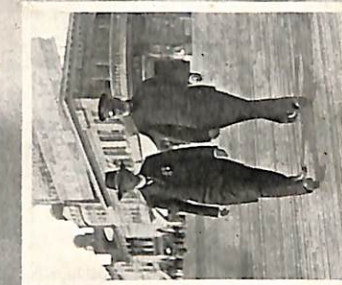
Philadelphia, when he walked out to an old section of the town and saw a lot of boys, a lot of ragamuffins, trying to pull the door-bell of one of those old houses. The boys could hardly reach the bell. The bishop, in the goodness of his heart, walked up to the ring-leader and said, "Can I help you, my son?" The boy said, "Yes, Mister, pull the bell." The great bishop pulled the bell. He turned to the crowd and said, "What shall I do now?" And the boys said, "You better run like hell."

I could do perhaps equally well as the other orators of the evening when they spoke of the melting pot and of all creeds coming together for the sake of humanity, and referring in eloquence to the old flag and all that, for I have stood upon the stump and yelled like the rest of them with stereotyped speeches, wound up and said, "The great state of New Jersey" or "The great state of Pennsylvania," just like paid orators. I could have and can now possibly say to you men, that we have one eye squinted on Mexico and the other out on the rest of the world, and that for humanity's sake wherever the old flag leads we Americans follow, but my mission tonight as a butcher is not to be serious, but to cut up a little.

And I want to say to you men from Boston, coming here with a noble heritage of deeds of the days before, that I, as a fellow countryman, as a citizen of this community, representing our Chamber of Commerce, the committee of citizens that invited you here at this time, am proud to have you with us. The latchstring of hospitality I feel has hung low to you great men from a great city, from a great state. You have come here as our guests. You have come into great Atlantic City, whose equal is to be found nowhere from the Gulf to the mountains, the Atlantic to the Pacific, unchallenged for its many virtues, the chief one of all its ability to separate men like yourselves from your money. You are our guests at your own cost, and you are the kind of men that we like to entertain along those lines. This dear venerable-looking old man here, the former president of the Chamber of Commerce, Mr. McNamee, has advertised through his efforts throughout the world Atlantic City by a slogan that covers the world, "Atlantic City all the time." Atlantic City is for you men from Boston "all the time," now or in the future. If you come here we will act as your escorts and be sentinels for each and all of you. Depart from us, and if you can say a good word as you leave this wonderful seashore resort of ours, we bow in grateful appreciation. [Applause.]

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

The speakers all their tasks have done,
And surely we've enjoyed the fun,
Now let's clasp hands and sing a line,
From that ancient hymn, Auld Lang Syne.



At the conclusion of the banquet, Captain Lombard held a reception at headquarters, and later most of the members of the command were found at the several cabaret shows bidding farewell to the many friends made during their altogether too short visit to this famous resort.

The Officer of the Day in making his report stated in regard to the banquet:

"The annual dinner was served under the most delightful circumstances, the commanding officer leaving the old time rules of entertaining and giving the guests and members something to think about for a long time.

"The utmost decorum prevailed during my entire tour of duty, and there was the best of discipline for the evening of the banquet."

THURSDAY, October 5, 1916.

Officer of the Day, COL. GEORGE M. KAVANAGH.

The early morning hours were devoted by the members to the purchase of souvenirs and gifts for those at home, and at 11 A. M. the Company paraded from the hotel to the station, where it entrained on a special train for New York. In Philadelphia dinner was served in the Broad Street Station.

The train left Philadelphia at 2.03 P. M., arriving at Jersey City at 4. New York was reached by ferry, and after a short march from Cortland Street to Pier 18, the command again embarked upon the *Bunker Hill* for Boston via the Cape Cod Canal.

Dinner was served on the boat before sailing, and the service at this, as well as the other meals on the boat, was all that could be desired, the management having taken particular pains to cater to the tastes of the members of this historic Company, and special breakfasts and dinners having been prepared for the command on both trips with specially printed menu cards bearing the seal of the Company.

From 8 to 9.30 P. M., the band and Company glee club gave a pleasing concert.

FRIDAY, October 6, 1916.

Breakfast was served on the steamer at 6.00 A. M. Upon arrival at Boston at 7.30, the Company was marched directly to the armory, where Captain Lombard addressed it as follows:

We have returned from a most successful trip and one which I believe you have all thoroughly enjoyed. The success of the trip is partly due to the fact that your commanding officer has had the earnest support of two good lieutenants and an efficient adjutant, but a greater proportion of the success of the trip is due to excellent behavior of every member of the Company and the promptness with which all responded to every duty. I wish to thank the members for the manner in which they have supported me on all occasions. Part of the success of the trip is due to the excellent work of the band, who have been ready at any and all times to furnish us with excellent music and plenty of it, and I desire at this time to thank the band on behalf of the Company for the most satisfactory manner in which they performed all their duties during the trip.

The Company was then dismissed, many members congratulating the officers on the great success of the entire trip.

In his report the Officer of the Day stated: "Throughout my tour the discipline was perfect and the program was carried out as planned and with great success."

ROLL OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS

PRESENT FOR DUTY AND PARADING ON THE FALL FIELD DAY,
SEPTEMBER 30—OCTOBER 6, 1916.

Captain.

Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard.

Flankers to the Captain.

Capt. Edward W. Abbott.

Sergt. William F. Skilton.

Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, *Adjutant*.

Sergt. William F. Howe, *Orderly*.

STAFF.

COMMISSIONED.

Maj. Harry H. Hartung, *Surgeon*.

Capt. William L. Willey, *Quartermaster*.

Lieut. Emery Grover, *Paymaster*.

Capt. Jacob Fottler, *Commissary*.

Lieut. Augustus Andrews, *Judge Advocate*.

Dr. Charles O. Kepler, *Assistant Surgeon*.

Dr. William P. Ripley, *Assistant Surgeon*.

Lieut. George H. Allen, *Assistant Paymaster*.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, *Chaplain*.

HONORARY.

Capt. James D. Coady, *Chief of Staff*.

Past Commander, Capt. Charles S. Damrell.

Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:—Gen.

Frank F. Cutting, Gen. Charles T. Hilliker, Col. George M.

Kavanagh, Col. Merton A. Cheesman, Col. A. Melvin Foss, Col.

J. Frank Supplee, Lieut. Col. Louis B. Goodall, Maj. George H.

Maynard, Maj. William J. Gillespie, Maj. William H. Hennessey,

Maj. A. White, Capt. Alfred C. Smith, Lieut. George H. Wash-

burn, Hon. Charles L. Burrill, *State Treasurer and Receiver*

General, Hon. Alonzo B. Cook, *State Auditor*.

Guests:—Rev. William F. Dusseault, Rev. Frederick M. Cutler, Brig.

Gen. William B. Emery, Capt. Charles H. Lawrence.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

Lieut. Edward P. Brock, *Sergeant-Major*.

William O. D. Grace, *Quartermaster-Sergeant*.

George D. White, *Commissary-Sergeant*.

Sergt. Henry G. Dewey, *Hospital Steward*.

Sergt. Napoleon E. Tougas, *Adjutant's Orderly*.

Sergt. Clarence H. Knowlton, *Drum Major*.

Sergt. Jacob A. Turner, *National Color-Bearer.*
 Sergt. Elmer S. Bailey, *State Color-Bearer.*
 Sergt. John P. Hazlett, *Company Color-Bearer.*
 Sergt. Charles H. Campbell.
 Sergt. John W. Keyes.
 Sergt. J. Harry Hartley.
 Sergt. Bion B. Libby.
 Sergt. Frank T. McMullin, *Color Guard.*
 Sergt. Sebastian Gahm, *Color Guard.*

INFANTRY WING.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, *Commanding.*
 Col. Winthrop Alexander, *Wing Adjutant.*

FIRST COMPANY.

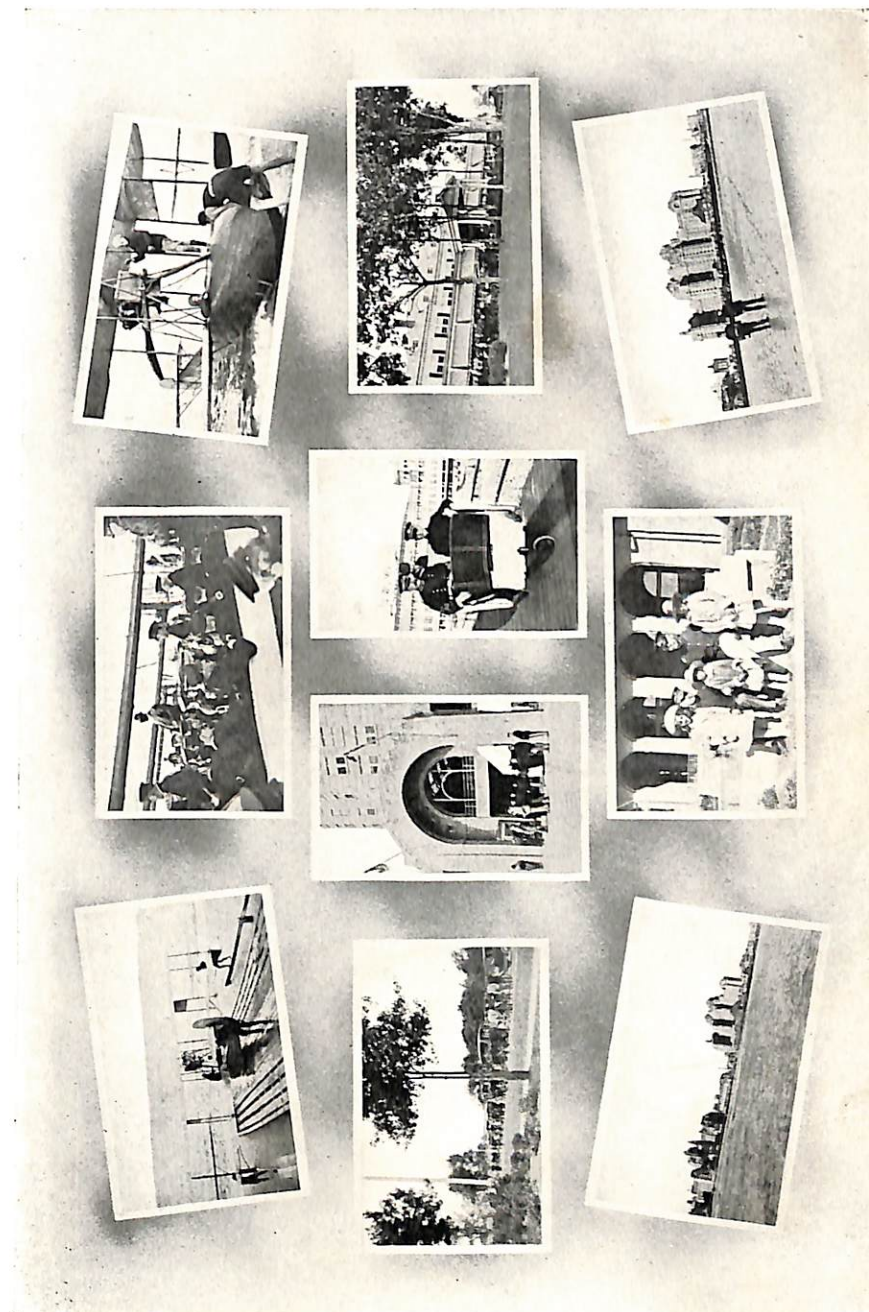
Joseph A. Maynard, <i>Sergeant.</i>	
Charles A. Malley,	David Mancovitz,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. H. A. Bonelli	Sergt. R. J. Rodday
Arthur P. Pearce	Lieut. W. N. McKenna
Sergt. R. S. McCarter	Sergt. William Bellfield
R. C. Bridgham	Sergt. D. B. H. Power
Sergt. E. M. Fielding	Albert Ammann
Sergt. F. L. Castner	John Daniel

SECOND COMPANY.

William J. Miller, <i>Sergeant.</i>	
Lieut. S. C. L. Haskell,	Sergt. Edward G. Richardson,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Lieut. W. F. Adams	Lieut. Ralph C. Goudey
Leo E. Bova	James R. Wood
Sergt. George E. Hall	Lieut. Frank E. Harlow
Sergt. Frank J. Howard	Sergt. Harry L. Bagley
Sergt. Luther B. Lyman	Sergt. Clarence J. McKenzie
Sergt. Sol Basch	Ralph M. Smyth

THIRD COMPANY.

Charles C. Rogers, <i>Sergeant.</i>	
Maj. J. W. H. Myrick,	Sergt. Geo. H. Wilson,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
George J. Foster	Henry S. Hathaway
H. S. Smith	Jesse C. Danforth
W. G. Rodd	E. A. Eastman
Andrew Schlehuber	W. E. Gilmour
A. L. Howard	Sergt. Edward M. Heustis



FOURTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Albert E. Carr, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. M. G. Sollers,

Sergt. F. T. Dolbeare,

*Right Guide.**Left Guide.*

W. M. Thorup

J. J. Beatty

J. Sanford Williams

Sergt. T. M. Denham

G. E. Smith

Sergt. G. H. Hudson

H. H. Lynch

W. W. Cross

FIFTH COMPANY.

William H. Hayes, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. E. H. Tougas,

Sergt. G. E. Homer,

*Right Guide.**Left Guide.*

Paul O. Curtis

D. N. McDonald

J. E. Palmer

Henry E. Woodworth

Sergt. George F. Harding

Nathan C. Harrison

Charles M. Little

Joseph W. Estabrook

George W. Franklin

Charles E. Durgin

Sergt. J. F. Hodge

Edward E. Hardy

ARTILLERY WING.

Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm, *Commanding*.Capt. Fred W. Allen, *Wing Adjutant*.

FIRST COMPANY.

S. H. Bartlett, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. E. R. Gregory,

Lieut. F. O. Dean,

*Right Guide.**Left Guide.*

Arthur F. Tyler

Sergt. C. F. Hale

Sergt. L. F. Cutter

Sergt. A. S. Maddocks

J. H. Long

Charles F. Proctor

A. H. Wolcott

George A. Patten

J. E. Osborn

R. A. Robertson

J. W. Dana

Lieut. George W. Cole

SECOND COMPANY.

Nathan Sallinger, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. Berton O. Wetmore,

Sergt. Sol. Bacharach,

*Right Guide.**Left Guide.*

Sergt. Harry J. Roberts

F. C. Severance

Sergt. George Huey

Sergt. Isaac Cohen

Sergt. Charles S. Powell

Sergt. P. J. Bergin

T. F. Cannon

Leslie A. Smith

Sergt. William H. L. Odell

Henry E. Crowley

Maj. W. E. Martin

Lieut. T. G. Waller

HALF A CENTURY OF FIELD DAY PARADES

Little more than half a century ago the Company made its first Fall Field Day parade to a point outside of Massachusetts. Seventy-five years ago it celebrated its Fall Field Day on Boston Common or in South Boston, Charlestown, East Boston, or Cambridge, the exercises often taking the form of target practice in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening. In 1834 it visited Newton, and in 1838 and 1849 Salem. Since 1862 it has visited the following places:—

1864 Plymouth.	1890 Philadelphia, Pa.
1865 Barnstable.	1891 White Mountains, N. H.
1866 Newburyport.	1892 New York, N. Y.
1867 Providence, R. I.	1893 Pittsfield.
1868 Springfield.	1894 Washington, D. C.
1869 Portland, Me.	1895 Richmond, Va.
1870 Newport, R. I.	1896 Baltimore, Md.
1871 Spy Pond (target practice).	1897 Syracuse and Buffalo, N. Y.
1872 Duxbury.	1898 Quebec, Canada
1873 Indian Hill Farm and Newburyport.	1899 Gettysburg and Philadelphia
1874 Manchester, N. H.	1900 Montreal, Canada.
1875 Waltham and Concord.	1902 Cleveland, O.
1876 Worcester.	1904 Norfolk, Va.
1877 Hartford, Conn.	1905 Albany, N. Y.
1878 Hingham.	1906 Atlantic City, N. J.
1879 Lowell.	1907 Toronto, Canada.
1880 Concord, N. H.	1908 Detroit, Mich.
1881 Wellesley (target practice).	1909 Milwaukee, Wis.
1882 Marshfield.	1910 Bangor, Portland, and Kineo, Me.
1883 New York, N. Y.	1911 Bermuda.
1884 New Bedford.	1912 Springfield, Mass., and Burlington, Vt.
1885 New Haven, Conn.	1913 Rochester, N. Y.
1886 White Mountains, N. H.	1914 Gettysburg and Philadelphia, Pa.
1887 Montreal, Canada.	1915 Richmond, Va.
1888 Saratoga, N. Y.	
1889 Troy and Albany, N. Y.	

In 1901 a service in Boston in memory of President McKinley took the place of a Fall Field Day trip to another city. In 1903 the Company escorted the Honourable Artillery Company of London, Eng., to West Point, New York City, Washington, Niagara Falls, Toronto, and Montreal.

WAR WITH GERMANY.

When the United States declared war with Germany, every Ancient was anxious to do his bit, and knowing this, Captain Lombard immediately sent the following communication to President Wilson:—

April 3, 1917.

TO THE PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, members of which have served in the cause of right, justice, and liberty in every war in which our country has been engaged since 1638, again desires to tender you its services in any capacity you may desire to use it during the war with Germany, either in the formation of an organization for active duty at the front or for reserve duty in the protection of the homes and lives of the citizens of this vicinity. Its individual members pledge you their loyal support in this great crisis in the affairs of the nation, and are prepared to assist personally or financially until an honorable and lasting peace may be proclaimed.

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Major General, M.V.M., retired.
Commander A. & H. A. Co. of Massachusetts.

In reply to the above letter the following was received:—

THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON,

April 6, 1917.

MY DEAR GENERAL LOMBARD:

The President has asked me to thank you most heartily for your generous letter of April 3rd. He deeply appreciates the patriotic spirit which prompted the members of your organization to tender their service.

Sincerely yours,
J. P. TUMULTY,
Secretary to the President.

Major General WALTER E. LOMBARD, M.V.M., Retired,
Commander A. & H. A. Co. of Massachusetts,
Faneuil Hall,
Boston, Mass.

At the same time Captain Lombard sent the following letter to the Governor of Massachusetts:—

April 3, 1917.

His Excellency, SAMUEL W. McCALL,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief,
State House, Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR,

At a regular meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, held Monday evening, April 2nd, 1917, it was unanimously voted:

"That a committee consisting of the commissioned officers of the Company and an equal number of the members at large be appointed by the Commander to consider and report at the next meeting as to what formation or line of activity can most advantageously be adopted by this Company to render most efficient service in the home guard or elsewhere as the military authorities may direct."

In accordance with the above vote and in behalf of said committee, I hereby tender the services of the Company to your Excellency in any capacity you may desire to use it either as a Home Guard or in the formation of an active organization for duty at the front, said active organization to be in any branch of the service your Excellency may select.

Very respectfully,

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Major General, M.V.M., retired.
Commander A. & H. A. Co. of Massachusetts.

In reply the following communications were received:—

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
Executive Chamber,
State House, Boston.
April 7, 1917.

Gen. WALTER E. LOMBARD, *Commander,*
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,
Faneuil Hall, Boston.

MY DEAR SIR:

Governor McCall wishes me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 3, tendering the services of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in any way that may seem best at this time.

His Excellency is much pleased with the support so patriotically offered, and has handed your communication to the Adjutant General for his information and consideration.

Yours very truly,

STANLEY R. MILLER,
Secretary to the Governor.



Photo by Oppenheim, Boston

FIRST LIEUT. THOMAS H. RATIGAN

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,
The Adjutant General's Office,
State House, Boston.
11 April, 1917.

From: The Adjutant General's Office.
To: Major Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Ret.
Subject: Tender of services.

1. I am instructed by the Commander-in-Chief to acknowledge your communication of the 3d instant containing record of vote passed by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts at meeting held Monday evening, 2 April, 1917, expressing the tender of services of the Company in any capacity, and to express to you his deep appreciation for the very generous and patriotic sentiment expressed thereby.

2. Your letter will be retained in the files of this office for future reference as occasion may arise for availing ourselves of the services so generously offered.

FRED R. ROBINSON,
Captain, Mass. C.A.,
For The Adjutant General.

Captain Lombard later personally saw The Adjutant General and offered, on behalf of the Company, to organize and equip a battery of field artillery for active service, the personnel to be composed of volunteers within the ranks of the Ancients and from young men carefully selected from outside the command.

For some unexplained reason this offer was not accepted, although at a later date the state was very willing to borrow for months the machine guns which the command purchased.

In order to prepare for any eventualities, Captain Lombard asked for subscriptions from among the members to equip a State Defence Battalion, to be formed entirely of members of the Company. Sufficient funds were raised to purchase:

One Hundred and Fifty Krag Rifles.
One Hundred and Fifty Bayonets.
One Hundred and Fifty Scabbards.
One Hundred and Fifty Waist Belts, Infantry.
Fifty Sabres.
Fifty Waist Belts, Artillery.
Two Colt Machine Guns.

One Loader for same.
 Two Stands of Service Colors.
 One Gun Rack.
 One Cummings Dot Rifle Sighting Machine.
 Two Motor Cycles with Side Cars.

Captain Lombard had considerable difficulty in securing some of this equipment, particularly the rifles, which the War Department refused to deliver after payment had been accepted therefor.

By the united efforts of several friends in Congress, and particularly one of our members, Col. Louis B. Goodall, the rifles and equipment therefor were finally received in time to be used on the Anniversary parade in June.

While this work was in progress, Captain Lombard notified members of the Company that:

"In accordance with the orders of the President the olive drab uniform only will be worn by members of the Company during the war with Germany.

"Members will provide themselves with olive drab coat, olive drab breeches, canvas puttees, campaign hat, red hat cord, olive drab shirt and olive drab cap.

"Members are cautioned that this Company is a recognized unit of the military forces of the Commonwealth, with the officers commissioned by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and all members belonging to this organization unless in active service with the Army, Navy, or National Guard, are under the orders of the commissioned officers and must not enroll as members of any home guard, state guard, or state defense unit other than that connected with this organization.

"This does not preclude members from assisting in the formation of such units or acting as instructors."

Most of the active members of the Company immediately provided themselves with the new uniform and this uniform was worn on the June parade.

At the same time the commander requested the members to contribute their cars in case of emergency—their own services provided their services were needed in any manner and to make donations for the service equipment of the command.

The responses received from the various members indicated

the highest degree of patriotism, many of them not only sending in their subscription to the fund, but also offering the use of their cars and trucks, and in most cases their own personal services in any capacity that they could be used.

On all of the state, city and town-committees connected with the war could be found members of this historic Company giving freely of their time and money in order that the war might be successful.

Soon after the declaration of war the following cablegrams were received from the Honourable Artillery Company of London:—

FRANCE, April 16, 1917.

Colonel Commanding Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,
 Faneuil Hall, Boston.

The First Battalion of the Old Regiment greet you from the field and rejoice that we are united in the common cause for freedom.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES F. OSMOND.

CUPPAR, April 7, 1917.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,

Glad you will join us in the line. Oldest regiments side by side.

LUCAS TOOTH, Commanding 2B Battery H.A.C.

LONDON, April 20, 1917.

Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company,
 Faneuil Hall, Boston.

Fraternal greetings to our brothers in arms.

SECRETARY HON. ARTILLERY Co., London.

At the meeting of May 8, 1917, Colonel Hedges read the following extract from a letter which he had addressed to U. S. Senator Weeks, a member of the Company, asking him whether the War Department would object to the Company's sending a company to England, if one were raised, to form part of the Honourable Artillery Company, and continuing:—

"The next meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is on May 7th. I should like very much to be able to suggest to them on that evening that they raise a company to serve with the Honourable Artillery Company, but before that I want to cable to Lord Denbigh and ask him whether such a company, if raised, would be received by the London organization, and how many men would be required."

To this letter Senator Weeks had replied:—

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

May 1, 1917.

Colonel SIDNEY M. HEDGES,

Headquarters, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Mass.,
Faneuil Hall, Boston.

DEAR COLONEL HEDGES:—

I have your letter of April twenty-eighth and as the Army Bill was under consideration at the time it seemed to me it was worth taking a chance to offer an amendment to it giving the President the power to authorize the organization of the company you have in contemplation. I did not expect the amendment would be accepted or adopted, although there was a chance of that result. As a matter of fact, I was not in good position to offer such an amendment, because I had been fighting volunteering with as much vigor as possible, and it placed me in a somewhat embarrassing position. As the debate went on it developed that there was no chance to get the amendment through, although I could have obtained a very respectable vote for it.

I will now bring the matter to the attention of the General Staff of the Army and will wire you the result of my investigation.

Sincerely yours,

JOHN W. WEEKS.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1917.

Colonel SIDNEY M. HEDGES,

Ancient and Honorable Artillery,
Faneuil Hall, Boston.

DEAR COLONEL HEDGES:—

The matter to which you refer in your letter of April twenty-eighth has been submitted to the War Department and disapproved by the Chief of Staff. Of course, I did not believe that the Department would look favorably on this proposition, because it would let down the bars in such a way that they might be embarrassed in the case of other volunteer forces, and I regret that my efforts in the Senate and with the Department have been so fruitless.

Yours very truly,

JOHN W. WEEKS.

The correspondence was ordered placed on the records, and Colonel Hedges was appointed a committee of one to write to the Honourable Artillery Company stating what the Company's efforts had been.

ENROLLMENT CARD
FOR SERVICE IN STATE DEFENCE BATTALION OF A. & H. A. CO.

Name
Residence Street. Tel. No.
..... City or Town.
Business address Street. Tel. No.
..... City or Town.
Clubs or other places where you might be located by telephone or otherwise.
.....
Occupation Age Height Weight
Military experience?
Any other experience which you believe would be valuable either directly or indirectly to this organization
If you desire to join the Home Guard organized by the Commonwealth, state so

DESCRIPTION OF AUTOMOBILE
OFFERED FOR SERVICE IN STATE DEFENCE BATTALION OF A. & H. A. CO.

Name of owner
Business address Tel.
Residence Tel.
Make of Car Year or Model
Is it a touring car holding four comfortably? No. of cylinders
Size of tire or shoe Capacity of gasoline tank gallons.
Average per gallon of gas miles. Mass. Register No. of Car
How far can you go under ordinary conditions on one filling of gasoline? miles.
Size of spark plugs Lubricating oil generally used
Is car equipped with trunk rack? If not, can it be?
Is car capable of a sustained speed of 30 miles per hour over reasonable roads?
Is it equipped with power tire pump? Usual set of tools?
Self starter? Electric lights? Demountable rims?
Have you two extra rims? Make and size storage battery?
State number of days the car may be used by A. & H. A. Co.

OFFER OF SERVICE FOR NON-MILITARY DUTIES
IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATE DEFENCE BATTALION OF A. & H. A. CO.

Name
Residence Street. Tel. No.
..... City or Town.
Business address Street. Tel. No.
..... City or Town.
I will assist a committee under the direction of the Treasurer of the State Defence Battalion of A. & H. A. Co. in raising funds
I will give some of my time to clerical or other necessary duties
Please state what hours you can most conveniently give, i. e., days of week and hours of day
I will contribute \$ to a fund to defray the expense of the State Defence Battalion of the A. & H. A. Co.

The following members of the Company were in the U. S. service during the war with Germany, viz.: Col. Willis W. Stover, 5th Infantry; Maj. Francis Meredith, 5th Infantry; Capt. Richmond G. Stoehr, 5th Infantry; Maj. Marshall Underwood, Q.D.; Lieut. Charles O. Kepler, M.D.; Lieut. George H. Washburn, U.S.N.; Lieut. Harold G. Cloyes, U.S.N.; Ensign Ralph C. Goudey, U.S.N.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Rifle practice, resumed with energy under Captain Hamilton in 1915, was continued with equal energy under Captain Lombard in 1916, as shown by the following report accepted by the Company at its meeting of April 6, 1917:—

The work started on September 26th, 1916, and ended November 15, 1916. The official time for practice was once a week, at which time rifles, targets and ammunition were furnished without charge by this Company. The ammunition was, however, limited to 100 rounds per man for the season 1916-17.

Thirty men reported at different times for practice. Unfortunately, on the first and second day, some came to the range that were unable to get an opportunity to practice or get instruction. Owing to scarcity of rifles, and their time being too valuable to take this chance again, they did not go again. When a man is interested sufficiently to give up time from his business and go to Wakefield, which kills a half day at least, he should not have any such experience. It was, however, absolutely unavoidable. There were only three rifles at the range in good condition, that we could hire. We had to depend in a large measure on members who owned rifles, loaning them. This is not fair to ask, as a rifle deteriorates with every shot, and a member could not be blamed if he refused to loan his rifle.

The Committee recommends that the Company purchase six or eight rifles, to remain the property of the Company, and have them at Wakefield during the shooting season for the use of members. The situation will be relieved some this year, as ten members have just bought their own rifles through the Company.

Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm, through this Committee, offers to present to the Company as many rifles as they purchase, so there may be rifles enough at all times.

The men were very much interested and serious in their work, and many visited the range frequently on other than official days for practice, entirely at their own expense. As to results,—Capt. Fred W. Allen and Lieut. Geo. W. Cole, two practically new members, shot into the "Expert" class, and will receive from the Company "Expert" medals.

Capt. A. C. Smith, Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams, Lieut. Frank E. Harlow, Sergt. Chas. H. Campbell and Sergt. R. Sherman McCarter improved their rating and are now in the "Expert" class, and receive from the Company "Expert" bars.

Major James W. H. Myrick, Sergt. Ralph C. Goudey, Sergt. Her-

bert A. Gillman and Private Jos. W. Estabrook, improved their rating and are now in the "Sharpshooter" class, and receive from the Company a "Sharpshooter" bar.

Sergt. John M. Keyes qualified as "Marksman" and receives from the Company a "Marksman's" medal.

The Company now has eight "Experts"; twelve "Sharpshooters," and twelve "Marksmen," and if the Company will get the men rifles to use this can soon be doubled.

On November 8th, 1916, the "Company" gold medals were competed for; also the "N.R.A." and the "Robert Keayne" medals. The winners of the "Company" medals in the order of scores are as follows:

Capt. Fred W. Allen, total 139.
Sergt. Chas. H. Campbell, total 133.
Lieut. Geo. W. Cole, total 129.
Lieut. Jos. A. Gahm, total 128.
Sergt. E. H. Tougas, total 127.
Lieut. Frank E. Harlow, total 125.
Private F. M. Burditt, total 123.
Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams, total 121.
Sergt. H. A. Gillman, total 117.
Sergt. R. C. Goudey, total 111.
Sergt. Geo. H. Hudson, total 111.

The "N. R. A." medal was won by Sergt. Chas. H. Campbell,—score 134, out of a possible 150.

The "Robert Keayne" medal, given for the highest qualification score of the year, was won by Capt. Fred W. Allen. This medal is given for one year only, can be taken but once within five years, and at the end of the year the winner receives a bronze replica,—unless he has previously been presented with one,—in which case it is simply suitably engraved.

On November 15th, the closing day of the season, there was a cash and merchandise prize competition. It proved an interesting occasion, and notwithstanding the inclement weather, there were nineteen men in the contest, and some excellent scores turned in.

On October 12th was the competition between teams from various rifle clubs of the Massachusetts Association of N. R. A. Clubs. This Company being a member of this Association, it entered a team composed of:

Capt. Allen, Lieuts. Cole and Gahm, Sergts. Campbell, Tougas and Hudson.

It was the first time this team shot as a team, and the first time that four of the six men had ever shot in team competition, and still our team was fourth out of nine competing teams, which is very creditable.

Lieut. Gahm is trying to arrange a contest between a team from

this Company and one from the Old Guard, of New York, to take place at their annual shoot at Seagirt, New Jersey, during the summer, and they to pay us a return visit in the fall. This will help restore the former feeling of good-comradeship between these two splendid organizations. Whether this can be carried out or not, depends on the incoming administration.

Respectfully submitted,

CAPT. F. W. ALLEN,

LIEUT. JOS. A. GAHM.

At a special meeting Nov. 20th, 1916, medals and bars were presented by Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm. Among the winners of medals were the following:

Capt. Fred W. Allen. The Keayne medal, the Appleton medal, and a Company "Expert" medal.

Sergt. Charles H. Campbell. The Little medal, and with a score of 134 out of a possible 150, the National Rifle Association medal.

Lieut. George W. Cole. The Hedges medal.

Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm. The Hamilton medal.

Sergt. E. H. Tougas. The Shuman medal.

Lieut. Frank E. Harlow. The Ratigan medal.

Private F. M. Burditt. The McKenzie medal.

Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams. The Odell medal.

Sergt. Herbert A. Gillman. The F. J. Howard medal.

Sergt. Ralph C. Goudey. The Bradley medal.

Sergt. George H. Hudson. The Abraham L. Howard medal.

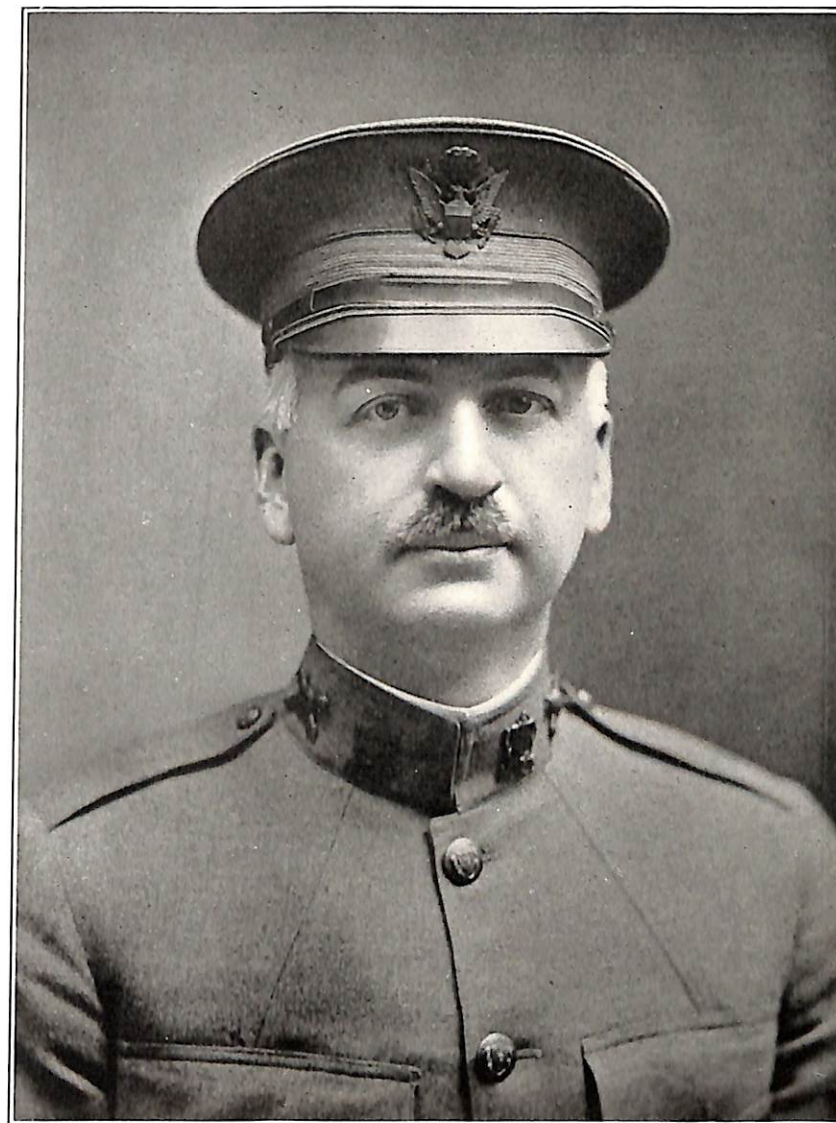


Photo by Oppenheim, Boston

SECOND LIEUT. JOSEPH A. GAHM

ASSISTANCE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Soon after the new officers had been commissioned, events occurred which made it necessary to call out the National Guard for service on the Mexican border, and it looked as if war with Mexico was imminent.

The Captain, believing that the Ancients would desire to do everything in their power in this emergency, forwarded the following letter to the Adjutant General:

June 20, 1916.

From: Major General Walter E. Lombard, retired.
To: The Adjutant General, M.V.M.
Subject: Mobilization of National Guard.

1. If during the mobilization of the Massachusetts National Guard either the writer or the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company can be of any assistance, their services are at your command.

2. If after the Guard has been mobilized the organization of a provisional militia is contemplated, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, through its commanding officer, would consider it a great honor if permitted to form the First Provisional Regiment.

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Captain, A. & H. A. Co.

Soon after the date of this letter the Captain was invited by General E. Leroy Sweetser, commanding the troops, to provide transportation for the new recruits to and from the Wakefield Rifle Range, as he had been unable to secure transportation either from the Federal or State government for this purpose.

The following circular was immediately sent out to the members owning automobiles and trucks, and these members responded promptly, not only offering the use of their cars, but in many cases their own services.

During the next week the new recruits at South Framingham camp ground will be transported to and from the Wakefield Rifle Range and given instruction in rifle practice. The transportation will be in automobiles under the direction of Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Members of that Company or others who desire to assist in the mobilization of the National Guard by volunteering the use of their cars with driver will communicate at once with Gen. Lombard, at 4 Post Office Sq., Boston, or by telephone, Main 2975.

Boston, June 23, 1916.

This was followed by a memorandum as follows:

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

MEMORANDUM.

This Company has been invited to furnish motor-car transportation from the State Camp Grounds, South Framingham, to the Wakefield Rifle Range and return, during the coming week, June 26th to July 1st.

Those members who have volunteered the use of their cars for this purpose will report to me at South Framingham at 7.30 A. M. each morning of the days they have promised the use of their cars, in front of the headquarters of General E. Leroy Sweetser.

As soon as each car is loaded it will take the shortest route to the Wakefield Rifle Range and will then be excused to report at 5 o'clock for the return trip.

On receipt of this memorandum each member volunteering the use of his car will send to the Commanding Officer a note stating just what days his car may be used. It is desired to furnish at least twenty-five cars on each day, and if any member receiving this memorandum knows of other members, or even other car owners not members of the Ancients, who will volunteer the use of their cars for this purpose, he should send this information at once to the Commanding Officer.

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Captain, A. & H. A. Co.

The Captain remained at South Framingham during the week of June 26-July 1, and Lieut. Gahm was with him most of the period. About nine hundred men were conveyed by the members of the Company to and from the Rifle Range and given an opportunity to gain some knowledge of rifle practice, which, by the way, was all the opportunity the new men had for this important instruction in preparing for and during their service at the Mexican border.

The members who furnished cars were as follows:—

Auto trucks: Capt. Francis H. Appleton (4), J. J. Phelan (2).

Sight-seeing cars: 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, 2d Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm.

Touring cars: Gen. W. E. Lombard (7), 1st Lieut. T. H. Ratigan (3), 2nd Lieut. J. A. Gahm (11), Adjutant W. L. Tougas (1), 1st Sergt. J. A. Maynard (1), Sergt. N. Sallinger (1), Sergt. G. B. Ketchum (1), Sergt. J. A. Turner (2),

Sergt. F. H. Appleton, Jr. (1), Sergt. G. H. Hudson (3), Sergt. G. S. Harvey (2), Maj. W. H. Hennessey (2), Sergt. R. S. McCarter (2), Sergt. C. A. Malley (4), Sergt. G. E. Patten (3), Sergt. J. H. McAlman (3), Frank S. Waterman (2), Lieut. S. C. L. Haskell (1), Sergt. G. E. Homer (1), J. W. Maguire (6), Sergt. W. H. L. Odell (1), F. E. Atteaux (1/2), Lieut. W. E. Knight (1/2), A. L. Howard (2), G. A. Peavy (1), Col. E. C. Benton (1), C. E. Durgin (1), F. M. Burditt (2), F. S. Goddard (1).

The following gentlemen and lady, not members of the Company, also volunteered the use of their cars:

H. L. Gary, Brookline (2); L. W. Mustard, Brookline (2); P. D. Rust, Marblehead Neck (1); Miss Page, Hotel Somerset (1).

The figures indicate the number of days cars were furnished by each contributor.

To meet the expenses incurred in this connection, \$356 was raised by subscription from twenty-five members of the Company, and from Joseph Spofford, the janitor at the armory, who asked to be allowed to contribute. These subscriptions were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

James J. Phelan	\$50.00
Gen. W. E. Lombard	25.00
Col. E. C. Benton	25.00
W. H. L. Odell	25.00
Lieut. T. H. Ratigan	25.00
Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm	25.00
J. Frank Williams	5.00
George E. Homer	10.00
Capt. Jacob Fottler	5.00
Henry C. Cottle	5.00
Joseph Spofford	5.00
Henry P. Wilmarth	10.00
James M. Gleason	10.00
Col. Sidney M. Hedges	25.00
Joseph W. Estabrook	5.00
William M. Thorup	5.00
Charles S. Powell	5.00
George Adams	5.00
Fred J. Taber	5.00
Dr. A. C. Smith.....	5.00

P. J. Bergin	10.00
Henry Clay Barnabee	1.00
Arthur W. Burke	5.00
George A. Wyman	10.00
W. F. Watters	25.00
A. G. Van Nostrand	25.00
	\$356.00

From this money the following expenses were paid:—

Gordon McKenzie, Automobile 2 Days.....	50.00
E. J. Davis & Son, Auto Truck 2 Days.....	40.00
Gen. W. E. Lombard, Drivers' Meals, Lodgings, &c.....	47.00
Rockett Taxi Co., Auto 'Bus. (Bill originally \$75, but \$25 of it assumed by Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, Treasurer of the fund)	50.00

Of the \$169 remaining, \$150 was sent by General Lombard to Col. Willis W. Stover of the 5th Infantry; and the balance contributed to the Hooker Association fund for the reception home of the National Guardsmen from the Mexican border.

Thanking the Company for this most important work in case of emergency, General Sweetser wrote as follows:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE M. V. M.
Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas.
26 July, 1916.

General WALTER E. LOMBARD, Commander,
Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR GENERAL:—

I wish to express to you and through you to the members of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company my thanks and appreciation for the valuable and real patriotic service rendered to this Brigade by the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company in providing means and methods whereby about 2000 Massachusetts recruits were given a chance to fire a rifle and received instruction in rifle practice before leaving the Commonwealth at the call of the National Government for service on the Mexican Border or elsewhere.

When all other means failed I called upon your organization for help, and the prompt response and the efficient manner in which you organized and carried out a most difficult undertaking, even after we had left Massachusetts, reflects great credit upon the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company and you have the thanks of all the officers and men of the Second Brigade Massachusetts Infantry.

I remain,

Yours very respectfully,

E. LEROY SWEETSER,
Brigadier General,
Commanding Second Brigade Mass. Infantry.

To this letter the Adjutant replied as follows:

August 9th., 1916.

From: Adjutant Walter L. Tougas, A. & H. A. Company, Boston, Mass.

To: Brigadier General, E. Leroy Sweetser, Commanding Second Brigade Mass. Infantry, Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas.
Subject: Volunteer Duty between Framingham and Wakefield.

By direction of Maj. General Walter E. Lombard, Captain commanding Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter of July 26th, in which you show your appreciation and gratitude for the service rendered to your Brigade by the Members of our Company.

Your letter will be read to the Company at its next meeting and I know will be greatly appreciated by our Members.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Colonel Warren E. Sweetser, who succeeded General E. Leroy Sweetser in the command of the camp at Framingham, also showed his appreciation of the services of the Ancients by the following communication:—

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST PROVISIONAL BRIGADE,
Camp Whitney, Framingham, Mass.
July 4, 1916.

General WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Post Office Square, Boston, Mass.

MY DEAR GENERAL:

I want to reiterate my thanks to you for the good work you have been doing and are still doing in helping out on the rifle work. Major Portal and Captain Keough have started practice here with the 22 caliber rifles, and I am in hopes that if uniforms and equipment are issued, we shall be able to get one battalion to the Wakefield Range the first of next week, providing the War Department do not conclude to order them away. Will hope to see you again within a day or two.

Yours very truly,

W. E. SWEETSER, Colonel,
Commanding 1st Provisional Brigade.

The following members of the Company did duty on the Mexican border for several months in 1916, viz.: Col. Willis W. Stover, 5th Infantry, Maj. Francis Meredith, 5th Inf., Capt. Richmond G. Stoehr, 5th Inf., Capt. Everard Whittemore, 5th Inf., Lieut. Edward P. Brock, 5th Inf., Sergt. William H. Barter, 5th Inf., Dr. Joseph J. Devine, F.A.

OLD GUARD BALL.

A delegation from the Ancients attended the Annual Ball of the Old Guard of New York City, which was held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of February 9, 1917, and all of the delegation greatly enjoyed the hospitality of their New York comrades.

The delegation consisted of Capt. Walter E. Lombard, 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, 2nd Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm, Orderly William F. Howe, Sergt. Fred T. Dolbeare, Thomas M. Holden, Sergt. R. Sherman McCarter, James E. Kneeland, Col. Merton A. Cheesman, Sergt. Bion B. Libby and Sergt. Luther B. Lyman.

EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXATION.

The following correspondence resulted from a question, officially raised, whether the income of the Company should be taxed:—

AUGUSTUS ANDREWS, *Counsellor-at-Law*, Merchants Bank Building,
30 State Street.

BOSTON, MASS., March 13, 1917.

Col. J. PAYSON BRADLEY,
Chairman, Trustees of the Permanent Fund,
Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
SUBJECT: INCOME TAX LAW.

DEAR SIR:—

Acting under orders from our commander, Maj. Gen. Walter E. Lombard, I presented to Mr. Hitchcock, Assistant Attorney General, a copy of Chapter 194 of the Province Laws 1740-50, and claimed that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is exempt from all taxes.

He decides that if the Boston Artillery Company and our Company are identical, and there has been no abrogation of that law (and he knows of none), the law is still in force and we are exempt.

By telephone, he so informed Mr. Henry H. Bond, Deputy Tax Commissioner, and said he would give him his opinion in writing.

Respectfully,

AUGUSTUS ANDREWS,
Judge Advocate.

EXEMPTION FROM STATE TAXATION

57

(PROVINCE LAWS (RESOLVES, ETC.)—1740-50)

Chapter 194.

Order Exempting the Property of the Boston Artillery Company from Taxation.

A petition of Coll. Jacob Wendell & others, a Committee of the Artillery Company in Boston, showing that the Assessors of the said Town have for three years past taxed the Treasurer of the said Company for the Company's Estate in his Hands, which the Petitioners apprehend to be against their Charter of Incorporation, Therefore Praying for Relief from this Court.

Read &

Ordered that the Prayer of this Petition be granted, & that the afore mentioned taxes imposed on the Treasurer of the Artillery Company aforesaid be remitted; And it is hereby declared that the Donations made or to be made to said Company shall be exempt from all Taxes whatsoever until this Court shall order otherwise.
(Passed January 13.*)

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Department of the Tax Commissioner,

State House, Boston.

March 15, 1917.

Hon. EMERY GROVER,
50 Bromfield Street, Boston.

DEAR JUDGE GROVER:—

After conference with the Attorney-General's Office, we have decided that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is not taxable under the Massachusetts Income Tax Law.

Very truly yours,

HENRY H. BOND,
Income Tax Deputy.

(*This date is according to Massachusetts Archives; according to Legislative Records of the Council and the House Journal the date is January 12.)

PATRIOTIC GIFTS.

During the year the Company made several donations to other organizations who either were serving in the war or had suffered from it.

September 19, 1916, a certified check for one hundred and fifty dollars was sent to one of the members, Colonel Willis W. Stover, Fifth Massachusetts Infantry, then stationed at Camp Cotton, El Paso, Texas, the amount to be used in providing for some of the needs of that command.

Prior to Christmas \$200 was sent to the Honourable Artillery Company of London for the purchase of tobacco for its members at the front.

May 10, 1917, Captain Lombard, on behalf of the Company, forwarded a check for \$200 to the treasurer of the fund for the French Orphans.

At the end of the drill season wrist watches were presented to all the officers and drill sergeants from the Massachusetts Coast Artillery who had been acting as instructors at the drills of the provisional company. These were greatly appreciated, as will be noted from the following communication six months later.

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE,"

Sunday, December 9, 1917.

Gen. WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Boston, Mass.

DEAR SIR:—

Just a word of Christmas greeting to you and the gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company from a drill sergeant with you last year. I volunteered for foreign service last August from the old 1st Company and was assigned to the 101st F.A. Battery E of Lynn. We had a safe trip across, and landed in England, September 23. Had a wonderful all-day trip through to a channel port and arrived at this camp in France a few days later. We are as comfortable here as possible, plenty plain food but no 'Copley Plaza' dinners. The memory of that dinner, the trip with the machine gun, will live long, and the watch I will carry in the trenches. We are ready now for what must come soon and will do 'our best.'

JAMES M. DURKIN."



THE OFFICERS OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY:
LEFT TO RIGHT: 1ST LIEUT. THOMAS H. RATIGAN; MAJ. GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD,
CAPTAIN COMMANDING; 2ND LIEUT. JOSEPH A. GAHM
LIEUT. WALTER L. TOUGAS, ADJUTANT.

GIFTS TO THE COMPANY.

A United States army rifle which, made in 1825, had been used in the Mexican war after being changed from flint lock to percussion lock. Presented by Sergeant Charles M. Pear.

A picture of the Massachusetts militia in front of the State House, inscribed "In honor of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia and its Commander," and taken in the 100th year of American independence. Presented by Lieutenant Benjamin Cole and Mr. Samuel Clapp.

A book, "The Old First," compiled by Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler, Chaplain of the Coast Artillery, M.N.G., formerly the First Regiment. Presented by General Walter E. Lombard.

A framed photograph of the Company on parade on the boardwalk at Atlantic City, N. J., October, 1916. Presented by General Walter E. Lombard.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY,
Boston, Mass.

September 5, 1916.

GENTLEMEN:—

We herewith hand you a list of souvenirs collected by Colonel Henry Walker, and donated by him to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, together with a case to hold the same.

Yours respectfully,

EST. OF COL. HENRY WALKER.

1. Revolver carried in U. S. service and by him in his travel around the world.
2. Pair of field glasses used by him in service.
3. Sabre worn by him.
4. Burnside carbine used by him during siege of Port Hudson in 1863.
5. Sword used by him as Adjutant in 4th Massachusetts, April 19, 1861.
6. Dress sword used by him for many years.
7. Sword adopted by the Company on its trip to Europe, 1896.
8. Malacca cane brought from East Indies by him in 1859.
9. Sash, shoulder knots and epaulets worn by him, 4th Massachusetts Volunteers, 1862-1863.
10. Swagger sticks presented to him in London, 1896.

60 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

11. Presentation copy, 4 volumes, History Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
12. Nine volumes of miscellaneous papers, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
13. Two scrap books of the years 1886-1887, and 1896-1897, during which Colonel Walker was Commander.
14. Cane. The handle is made out of U. S. S. *Hartford*, Admiral Farragut's flagship in 1862.
15. Photo in color of Freeman A. Walker.
16. Photo in color of Colonel Henry Walker.
17. State certificate, 4th Massachusetts Volunteers, 1862-1863.
18. Autograph picture of Duke of Connaught.
19. Autograph picture of Duke of Portland.
20. Autograph picture of Lord Lansdowne.
21. Framed invitation to Guildhall.
22. Framed medals.
23. Miscellaneous medals and badges.
24. Framed picture of wreath sent to the funeral of King Edward VII, with card of thanks from Queen Alexandra.
25. Framed picture of wreath sent to the funeral of Queen Victoria.
26. Three volumes of invitations, cards, etc.
27. Copy of his diary from April 15, 1861, to July 22, 1861.
28. Copy of his diary from December 6, 1862, to August 26, 1863.
29. Copy of records of 4th Massachusetts V. L., 1862-1863.
30. Powder horn, shot pouch and canteen taken in Confederate store-house on march to Big Bethel, 1861.
31. Franklin Medal, Boston Latin School, 1851.
32. Harvard Class, 1855-1875.
33. Zeta Psi Semi-Centennial, 1897.
34. State of Massachusetts Medal to the Minute Men, 1861.
35. G. A. R. medals.
36. Company badge of the A. & H. A. Co.
37. Committee badge of the H. A. Co. of England
38. Badge of the Fifteen Club of H. A. Co. of England.
39. Badge of the Twenty-one Club of the A. & H. A. Co.
40. Given by the H. A. Co. at the dinner of the India Company, 1896.
41. Medal in commemoration of the visit of the H. A. Co. of England to Boston, 1903.
42. Commander's badge given to Colonel Walker by friends in 1900.

THE FREEMAN WALKER FUND.

By his will Colonel Henry Walker, who commanded the Company upon its visits to England in 1887 and 1896, left \$2,000 "to be held as the Freeman A. Walker Fund, the net income thereof to be used for needy members of the Company as the Standing Committee may decide."

PARADE OF SECOND BRIGADE, MASSACHUSETTS NATIONAL GUARD.

Saturday, November 18, 1916, at the request of His Honor James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, the Company, at short notice, with the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Band, paraded on the occasion of the welcome home of the Second Brigade of the Massachusetts National Guard on their return from the Mexican border. The Company was assigned to a prominent reviewing position on Boston Common. Notwithstanding the fact that the day was cold and windy, there was a fairly good turn-out, and its appearance and marching created much favorable comment.

ROSTER OF MEMBERS PARADING

AT THE RECEPTION TO THE 2ND BRIGADE, M.N.G.,

NOVEMBER 18, 1916.

Major Gen. Walter E. Lombard, *Captain Commanding*.

Joseph A. Gahm, *Second Lieutenant*.

Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, *Adjutant*.

STAFF.

Brig. Gen. Frank F. Cutting, *Chief of Staff*.

Capt. Jacob Fottler, *Commissary*.

Lieut. Edward P. Brock, *Sergeant Major*.

Sergt. George B. Ketchum, *Hospital Steward*.

Lieut. George H. Washburn, U.S.N., Retired.

Sergt. William F. Howe, *Orderly*.

INFANTRY WING.

FIRST COMPANY.

William J. Miller, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. Edward G. Richardson,
Right Guide.

Sergt. E. H. Tougas,
Left Guide.

Sergt. George H. Hudson.

Sergt. George E. Hall.

Sergt. Charles W. Howard.

Sergt. F. T. Dolbeare.

H. E. Woodworth.

Sergt. N. E. Tougas.

F. S. Cummings.

Sergt. W. H. Thomas.

A. P. Pearce.

H. S. Hathaway.

Sergt. Sol Basch.

H. A. Smith.

SECOND COMPANY.

Charles C. Rogers, *Sergeant*.

Lieut. Frank E. Harlow,	A. L. Howard,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. Frank J. Howard.	Sergt. R. Sherman McCarter.
Sergt. George E. Homer.	Sergt. Harry A. Bonelli.
Ralph M. Smyth.	Benjamin F. Sammet.
Sergt. Maurice G. Sollers.	Sergt. E. M. Heustis.

ARTILLERY WING.

FIRST COMPANY.

Samuel H. Bartlett, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. Nathan Sallinger,	Sergt. Berton O. Wetmore,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. A. S. Maddocks.	Sergt. E. S. Taylor.
Sergt. Patrick J. Bergin.	H. E. Crowley.
Sergt. John M. Keyes.	Sergt. Solomon Bacharach.
Thomas F. Cannon.	Lieut. Charles G. Campbell.

GOVERNOR'S RECEPTION, FEBRUARY 22.

February 22, 1917, the Company attended the reception of His Excellency Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, which was held at the State House in the Hall of Flags. While the attendance was not large, the delegation was fairly representative of the command and made an excellent showing.

RECEPTION TO MARSHAL JOFFRE AND FRENCH ENVOYS.

Upon invitation of His Excellency Samuel W. McCall, Governor of Massachusetts, a delegation consisting of the commissioned officers of the command took part in the exercises at the State House, Saturday, May 12, 1917, in honor of Marshal Joffre and the French envoys, and, with similar delegations, formed a guard of honor during the reception to the hero of the Marne in the Hall of Flags.

On the previous evening Captain Lombard had received an invitation from Mayor Curley for the command to act as a guard of honor at the State House during the military parade organized in connection with the entertainment of this most distinguished citizen of France. Notwithstanding the short notice the command turned out in olive drab and presented such a fine military appearance that it was mistaken by some for one of the companies soon to leave for France. This was due to the fact that nearly every man parading had been attending the Friday night drills throughout the winter. There would have been a larger attendance if there had been time to send out notices.

The readiness of the Company for service was shown on this occasion. Notified at 8.20 P. M. on Friday, when a squad was drilling at the armory, that it should go on duty on Saturday afternoon, it responded with fifty officers and men, drums and bugles, under the command of Gen. Walter E. Lombard, for duty at the reviewing stand at the State House.

HOOKER ASSOCIATION DINNER.

The Captain of the Company was also President of the Hooker Association of Massachusetts, and as the anniversary of General Hooker's birth, on which the annual dinner of that organization is always held, occurred only a short time after the return of the National Guard organizations from the Mexican border, he decided to turn the dinner into a reception and welcome home to the officers of the Guard.

Subscriptions to defray the expense of this function were invited, not only from the Hooker Association, but from other patriotic organizations. As usual, the Ancients came to the front and contributed the largest part of the fund to cover the expense of the banquet.

Every commissioned officer of the Massachusetts National Guard was invited, and a large number accepted and were present at the reception and banquet, which took place at the Boston City Club on the evening of November 13, 1916, under the presidency of General Lombard.

The Hooker Association changes its president each year, and at the annual meeting preceding the reception it elected General Philip Reade, U.S.A., retired, also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, to succeed General Lombard.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

Captain Lombard introduced an innovation at Christmas time by sending out in the name of the Company a neat card with a picture of the armory in colors and the usual greetings for the season. These were sent to all officers, officials and organizations associated with the Ancients for years and acknowledgments were received from The President and his cabinet officers, the Governor of the Commonwealth, and other dignitaries as well as many of the leading military organizations.

STATE DEFENSE BATTALION.

Early in 1916 Captain Hamilton organized a provisional company, the members of which drilled at the armory each week, and the results obtained were so beneficial that Captain Lombard decided to continue the work during his administration and, if possible, form a battalion.

The men attending the Friday night drills were given thorough instruction by Maj. M. Sumner Holbrook, Capt. Joseph H. Hurney and officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Company, Massachusetts Coast Artillery.

During the drill season military lectures were given by the following officers:

Lieut. Wm. A. Ratigan, "Navy."
Chaplain Fred'k Morse Cutler, "Guarding the Guard."
Major Charles A. Schmitz, "Cavalry."
Capt. Frank M. Gunby, "Searchlights."
Maj. George A. Kyle, "Infantry."
Lieut. Edward B. Hayden, "American Ambulance Service in France."
Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, "Universal Training."
Capt. Walter L. Weeden, "Quartermaster's Service."
Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, "The National Guard."
Capt. Wm. H. Wilson, U. S. A., "Coast Artillery."

Contributions were solicited from the members to equip the battalion and before the June parade the equipment was secured, but as Captain Lombard's term of office was about to expire, the complete organization of the battalion was left to the incoming officers. The effect of the season's work was very evident in the June parade, where there was marked contrast in the set up and drill of those who had attended the drills and those who had not. On the organization of the State Guard, many of the members of the Company who had been attending these drills became commissioned officers in the new organization.

LECTURES AT SPECIAL MEETINGS.

General Lombard popularized the special business meetings of the Company this year by making a feature of each of them an address by an Army or National Guard officer. Following the January meeting Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth Massachusetts, related his experiences on the Mexican border; following the February meeting Col. John H. Sherburne, Jr., of the First Massachusetts Field Artillery, told of the trip of his regiment to El Paso, Texas, and of its experiences there, and following the March meeting Major E. R. Short, formerly of the Second and Seventh U. S. Cavalry, told of the Indian as he had found him in the 70's, 80's and 90's. The major speaks nine Indian languages and by nomination of Lone Bear is the white chief of the Cheyennes.

Another innovation at the special meetings was Captain Fottler's "hot dogs" in February, and "Joe's" ham sandwiches in March.



JUST AFTER THEIR ELECTION ON BOSTON COMMON
LEFT TO RIGHT, LIEUT. THOMAS H. RATIGAN, GEN. WALTER E. LOMBARD
LIEUT. JOSEPH A. GAHM IS STANDING BEHIND GENERAL LOMBARD

SMOKE TALKS

Three smoke talks, instead of four, were all that were held during the winter, owing to the many more important matters in the mind of the Company due to the prospective war with Germany.

The first of the series was held at the Boston City Club, February 22, in celebration of Washington's Birthday. This was the anniversary of an important event in the history of the Ancients, for after a delegation of the Company, numbering more than 160, participated in the dedication of the Washington monument, February 22, 1885, reunions have been held on this day. These reunions, at first, were only for the members of the delegation but later were for all members of the Company, and became an annual fixture. On this occasion, thirty-two years after the dedication of the monument, General Lombard presided and there was an attendance of about 250. As usual, it proved the most attractive of the social meetings of the Company during the winter season. Patriotic speeches were the feature, the speakers including Governor Samuel W. McCall, Lt.-Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. Army, Hon. Nelson P. Brown, Hon. Samuel J. Elder, Rev. Stephen H. Roblin, Past Commander John E. Gilman, G. A. R., and Hon. Edward J. Slattery, representing the City of Boston. The souvenirs were unusually elaborate, and in part included boxes of candies presented by Gen. Lombard for "The Lady at Home," and steel engravings of Washington and Lincoln presented by 1st Lieut. Ratigan.

The second smoke talk of the series was held at the Armory, March 15, under the supervision of Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, and with songs by the Tougas brothers, moving pictures, and other attractions. The surprise of the evening was the large attendance, almost rivaling the attendance on Washington's Birthday, and the interest with which everyone remained in his seat until "The Star Spangled Banner" brought the entertainment to a close. Andrew Schlehuber, a member of the

Company, provided one of the best dinners ever given at a similar event in the Armory.

The third and concluding smoke talk of the series was held at the Armory in April, and was most enjoyable. Andrew Schlehuber again catered to the great satisfaction of all present. The entertainment was in the nature of a song fest, with Hardy's Jazz Band from Worcester to keep the music continuous, and movies, with songs furnished by Adjutant Tougas and the Ancients' Glee Club. A special feature was the legerdemain by Mr. Baril, of Worcester.

It had been planned to hold the fourth smoke talk at a local theatre, with the members' ladies present as guests, but the declaration of war with Germany made it impossible for the officers to carry out their plans.

COMMISSIONS FOR OFFICERS OF A. & H. A. CO.

There has always been considerable discussion in regard to the lack of commissions for the officers of the Company. In this connection the following letter may be of interest to the members, the original letter having been purchased by Lieut. Thos. H. Ratigan. At the time this letter was written John Hancock was Governor.

Sir,

I represented to His Excellency the Governor the request which you and Mr. Bray made in behalf of the Officers of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, viz.: That the Officers of said Company may be commissioned as other Officers in the Militia of this Commonwealth are, after being duly elected by the Company.

His Excellency the Governor laid the subject before the Council, and I am now charged to inform you, and through you the other Officers of the Company, that in the opinion of the Commander in Chief, the Officers of that Company are entitled to every consideration without commission, which they would be with them—further, that the most honorable appendage of the Company is the manner in which the Officers are invested with the Ensigns of their Command, and that this privilege may be endangered, or suffered to fall into disuse by resorting to that of Commissioning.

He therefore hopes the Officers will not any further urge this request.

I am Sir with respect,

Your Humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNISON, *Adj. Gen'l.*

Boston, July 2, 1790.

Colonel John Winslow,

Captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL.

Number of Members, June 5, 1916	534
Admitted, June, 1916, to June, 1917	35
Lost by death	13
Lost by discharge	33
Number of Members, June 4, 1917	523

ADMITTED.

1916.	Nov. 20.	James E. Kneeland.
June 12.		Maj. Marshall Underwood.
		Edward G. Wilkinson.
July 17.	Dec. 11.	Eugene A. Patch.
		Walter E. Oakes.
Sept. 5.		George A. Crittenden.
		Joseph P. Eldracher.
	1917.	
	Feb. 19.	Richard A. Harrington.
Sept. 11.	Mar. 19.	Albert Franklin Walker.
Sept. 18.		Robert J. Dunkle.
		Samuel B. Reed.
Nov. 20.	April 2.	Max H. Heim.
April 2.	May 7.	John S. Cosden.
		Lieut. Harold G. Cloyes.
	May 14.	Frank H. Robbins.
	May 28.	Clifton A. Clarke.
April 16.		Aaron Hoyt.

DISCHARGED.

1916.	1917.	
July 17.	Jan. 29.	William E. Patenaude.
Sept. 5.		Harry F. Payne.
Sept. 11.		Philip S. Wood.
		Gilbert H. Haries.
		Charles I. Wheeler.
	Mar. 19.	Lindsley H. Shepard.
	May 7.	Henry W. Cobb.
Sept. 18.	May 14.	Talbot Aldrich.
Oct. 16.	May 21.	Fred S. Douglass.
	May 28.	Thomas Arnold.
Nov. 20.		William B. Arnold.
		Francis H. Blewett.
Dec. 11.		Ivan M. Taylor.
		William H. Bliss.

70 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

1917.

Jan. 29.	James Gibson.	May 28.	Walter R. Stone.
	Allen C. Jones.		Charles D. Rood.
	Alfred P. Massey.		Alfred J. Remick.
	John P. Murray.		Sergt. A. J. Lill, Jr.

DIED.

1916.

June 18.	Sergt. Henry A. Thorn-	Jan. 12.	Col. Edwin V. Mit-
	dike.		chell.
June 28.	Philip J. McGrath.	Feb. 2.	Lieut. Alonzo W. Pol-
July 2.	Sergt. Edward W.		lard.
	Cooper.	Feb. 20.	Sergt. Chas. W. Parker.
July 19.	Lieut. William T. Hall.	Mar. 16.	Arthur C. Wheaton.
Sept. 24.	Lieut. George A. Cole.	Mar. 17.	Sergt. Jacob Bense-
Dec. 24.	Charles H. Davis.		moil.
	Charles Butcher.	April 16.	Gustavus I. Peavy.

FORMER CAPTAINS NOW LIVING.

	ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP.	YEAR OF COMMAND.
Lieut.-Col. Henry E. Smith . . .	Sept. 30, 1878,	1888.
Capt. Jacob Fottler . . .	Oct. 1, 1880,	1893.
Col. Sidney M. Hedges . . .	Oct. 9, 1882,	1894, 1903.
Capt. Thomas J. Olys . . .	May 31, 1886,	1895.
Col. J. Payson Bradley . . .	May 28, 1877,	1897.
Lieut.-Col. Alexander M. Ferris . .	May 19, 1890,	1900.
Capt. William A. Morse . . .	Feb. 17, 1896,	1905.
Maj. Henry G. Jordan . . .	Apr. 8, 1878,	1907.
Capt. Charles S. Damrell . . .	Sept. 9, 1895,	1909.
Capt. John D. Nichols . . .	Sept. 9, 1895,	1910.
Col. Everett C. Benton . . .	May 6, 1901,	1911.
Capt. Francis H. Appleton . . .	Apr. 18, 1904,	1912.
Capt. Fred E. Bolton . . .	Apr. 2, 1894,	1913.
Capt. James D. Coady . . .	Apr. 1, 1907,	1914.
Capt. Harry Hamilton . . .	Dec. 16, 1895,	1915.

LIST OF MEMBERS, JUNE 4, 1917.

Honorary.

His Majesty GEORGE V, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and
Emperor of India.

Ex-Officio.

His Excellency SAMUEL W. McCALL, Governor of Massachusetts.
General E. LEROY SWEETSER, Acting The Adjutant-General.

NAME.	DATE ADMITTED.
Allen, Lieut. George H.	June 7, 1857.
Atteaux, Fred E.	April 14, 1881.
Adams, Sergt. George	May 18, 1891.
Andrews, Lieut. Augustus	April 1, 1895.
Ashley, Hon. Charles S.	April 15, 1895.
Abbott, Dr. Frederick L.	May 9, 1898.
Abbott, Capt. Edward W.	May 22, 1899.
Arnold, Sergt. Charles W.	May 29, 1899.
Adams, Samuel G.	February 12, 1903.
Adams, Lieut. Wilbur F.	May 18, 1903.
Appleton, Capt. Francis H.	April 18, 1904.
Appleton, Sergt. Francis H., Jr.	April 17, 1905.
Ammann, Albert	September 8, 1913.
Albee, Frank H.	March 9, 1914.
Ashworth, Fred Newton	March 8, 1915.
Alexander, Col. Winthrop	May 8, 1916.
Allen, Capt. Fred W.	June 12, 1916.
Ambrose, Alfred N.	July 17, 1916.
Babcock, John B.	June 4, 1864.
Barnabee, Sergt. Henry C.	May 4, 1870.
Bird, Capt. Lewis J.	September 22, 1873.
Bradley, Col. J. Payson	May 28, 1877.
Betteley, Sergt. A. C.	May 28, 1877.
Burlen, Robert	May 30, 1881.
Blackinton, Lieut. L. A.	April 1, 1889.
Basch, Sergt. N. B.	May 31, 1889.
Badger, Daniel B.	September 29, 1890.
Bates, Sergt. G. H. W.	May 25, 1891.
Bailey, Lieut.-Col. Edwin W. M.	September 12, 1892.
Bolton, Capt. Fred E.	April 2, 1894.
Bartels, Sergt. Ernest O.	May 7, 1894.
Blackmer, Sergt. Herbert A.	September 21, 1896.
Brock, Ossian H.	April 5, 1897.
Bulger, Dr. Augustus J.	May 23, 1898.
Bacharach, Sergt. Solomon	May 22, 1899.

Benton, Col. Everett C.	May 6, 1901.
Beck, Edward C.	May 19, 1902.
Brown, Sergt. William G.	September 15, 1902.
Bradley, Sergt. Edwin A.	September 22, 1902.
Bruce, Capt. Philip B.	December 15, 1902.
Batchelder, Charles H.	May 18, 1903.
Bridgham, Robert C.	September 8, 1903.
Brown, Jacob F.	April 17, 1905.
Bigney, Hon. Sidney O.	April 2, 1906.
Basch, Sergt. Solomon	September 17, 1906.
Bailey, Sergt. Elmer S.	August 31, 1908.
Brock, Sergt. Edward P.	September 28, 1908.
Bradbury, John S.	April 20, 1909.
Barter, Sergt. William H.	May 17, 1909.
Bergin, Sergt. Patrick J.	February 20, 1911.
Bova, Leo E.	March 21, 1911.
Burke, Arthur W.	April 3, 1911.
Bellfield, Sergt. William	July 17, 1911.
Briggs, Frank R.	April 1, 1912.
Burke, Charles S.	May 13, 1912.
Brann, Sergt. Eugene H.	September 23, 1912.
Bagley, Sergt. Harry L.	May 12, 1913.
Burrill, Hon. Charles L.	September 8, 1913.
Bonelli, Sergt. Harry A.	September 15, 1913.
Bartlett, Samuel H.	March 23, 1914.
Beatty, Joseph J.	February 14, 1916.
Barrell, William F.	February 14, 1916.
Blake, Arthur W.	February 14, 1916.
Burnell, Homer A.	April 3, 1916.
Burditt, Frederick W.	May 1, 1916.
Boyd, Frank E.	May 29, 1916.
Bunten, Frederick R.	April 16, 1917.
Cotter, Lieut. John E.	September 23, 1889.
Childs, Maj. F. W.	September 30, 1889.
Campbell, Dr. Manning S.	May 11, 1891.
Carter, William	March 17, 1893.
Cheney, Benjamin P.	February 17, 1896.
Cole, Lieut. Benjamin, Jr.	February 17, 1896.
Comstock, Capt. Walter J.	February 17, 1896.
Cottle, Sergt. Henry C.	April 4, 1898.
Chapple, Joe Mitchell	February 4, 1901.
Corey, Timothy F.	March 23, 1903.
Castle, Col. William W.	March 23, 1903.
Cutter, Sergt. Leonard F.	April 6, 1903.
Cleghorn, Frank S.	August 19, 1903.
Clextion, Thomas J.	September 8, 1903.

Cohen, Sergt. Isaac	April 17, 1905.
Castner, Sergt. Frank L.	April 17, 1905.
Coady, Capt. James D.	April 1, 1907.
Campbell, Lieut. Charles G.	September 16, 1907.
Caldwell, Capt. Jackson	September 21, 1908.
Cheesman, Col. Merton A.	September 7, 1909.
Clough, Capt. William R.	September 13, 1909.
Curley, Joseph M.	May 2, 1910.
Chick, Fred E.	July 25, 1910.
Cratty, Sergt. James W.	January 16, 1911.
Crooks, Robert J.	March 21, 1911.
Carman, Thaddeus W.	August 28, 1911.
Cutting, Brig. Gen. Frank F.	June 18, 1912.
Creber, Lucien C.	January 13, 1913.
Cotter, Charles F.	September 8, 1913.
Cross, William W.	March 9, 1914.
Campbell, Charles H.	March 9, 1914.
Cook, Hon. Alonzo B.	April 20, 1915.
Carr, Lieut. Albert E.	April 20, 1915.
Chapman, Harry A.	January 31, 1916.
Crowley, Henry E.	March 20, 1916.
Carr, Alfred W.	May 29, 1916.
Cummings, Francis S.	September 5, 1916.
Cole, Lieut. George W.	September 5, 1916.
Chesterton, Arthur W.	September 11, 1916.
Curtis, Paul O.	September 18, 1916.
Cannon, Thomas F.	September 11, 1916.
Crittenden, George A.	December 11, 1916.
Cosden, John S.	May 7, 1917.
Cloyes, Lieut. Harold G.	May 7, 1917.
Clarke, Clifton A.	May 28, 1917.
Dallinger, Capt. Frank W.	May 15, 1882.
Daggett, Sergt. Homer M., Jr.	December 15, 1884.
De Rosay, Albert E.	May 24, 1886.
Dyar, Lieut.-Col. Perlie A.	May 27, 1895.
Damrell, Capt. Charles S.	September 9, 1895.
Denham, Sergt. Thomas M.	September 21, 1896.
Dickinson, Lieut. Elbert H.	May 1, 1899.
Dukelow, Maj. Charles T.	May 1, 1899.
Darling, Brig. Gen. Charles K.	May 1, 1899.
Danforth, Jesse C.	May 18, 1903.
Durgin, Sergt. Charles E.	July 15, 1903.
Dean, Lieut. Frank O.	September 18, 1905.
Draper, Webster L.	September 30, 1907.
Dodge, George A.	May 11, 1908.
Dewey, Sergt. Henry G.	April 5, 1909.

Devine, Joseph J.	November 8, 1909.
Dempsey, George C.	April 4, 1910.
Dunning, James A.	February 20, 1911.
Dolbeare, Sergt. Fred T.	March 21, 1911.
Daly, Maj. George P.	May 1, 1911
Duane, Harry B.	October 30, 1911.
Daley, Olin W.	February 17, 1913.
Dana, John Winchester	March 8, 1915.
Daniel, John	November 8, 1915.
Dadmum, Leon E.	March 20, 1916.
Dunkle, Robert J.	March 19, 1917.
Donovan, Charles A.	April 2, 1917.
Ellis, Sergt. Emmons R.	May 21, 1883.
Emerson, William H.	May 21, 1888.
Emery, Sergt. John A.	December 16, 1895.
Eastman, Alman L.	September 8, 1902.
Eager, Charles E.	September 8, 1903.
Estabrook, Joseph W.	April 3, 1911.
Ellis, Walter Bailey	September 22, 1913.
Eastman, Ervin A.	April 3, 1916.
Eldracher, Joseph P.	December 11, 1916.
Ellis, Fred R. F.	April 2, 1917.
Frost, Capt. Edwin R.	September 8, 1859.
Fuller, Sergt. Arthur	May 24, 1875.
Fottler, Capt. Jacob	October 1, 1880.
Frank, Daniel	September 13, 1886.
French, Lieut.-Col. Milton H.	May 16, 1887.
Foster, Sergt. Elmer G.	May 20, 1889.
Ferris, Lieut. Col. Alexander M.	May 19, 1890.
Firth, William	April 16, 1894.
Ford, Capt. Lawrence J.	April 16, 1894.
Field, Fred F.	September 3, 1895.
Feely, Lieut. Joseph J.	March 16, 1896.
Fox, Charles H.	April 6, 1896.
Ferdinand, Frank	September 20, 1897.
Fales, Frank A.	February 4, 1901.
Foss, Col. Alonzo M.	February 18, 1907.
Frost, Sergt. Henry A.	September 12, 1910.
Fielding, Edward M.	September 19, 1910.
Faye, Roy Alton	March 21, 1911.
Foster, Sergt. George J.	September 5, 1911.
Foss, Horatio G.	September 30, 1912.
Foster, Linus G.	March 9, 1914.
Franklin, George W.	April 20, 1915.

Freeman, Henry C.	February 14, 1916.
Fogg, Edward C.	June 12, 1916.
Gleason, Sergt. James M.	May 27, 1878.
Grover, Lieut. Emery	February 2, 1885.
Goetting, Col. August H.	September 22, 1890.
Gillespie, Col. William J.	April 16, 1894.
Gannon, George	May 6, 1895.
Gregory, William C.	February 17, 1896.
Gleason, Capt. Albert A.	March 16, 1896.
Glover, Frank H.	April 6, 1896.
Gorham, Nathaniel T., Jr.	September 24, 1900.
Goldsmith, Isaac N.	April 21, 1902.
Gahm, Sergt. Sebastian	May 5, 1902.
Goodrich, Sergt. Hazen B.	September 8, 1902.
Glover, George E.	April 6, 1903.
Gillman, Sergt. Herbert A.	May 4, 1903.
Goddard, Francis C.	May 18, 1903.
Giles, Fred E.	September 26, 1904.
Goss, John L.	May 15, 1905.
Goudey, Ensign Ralph C.	January 28, 1907.
Grace, Sergt. W. O. D.	May 6, 1907.
Gregory, Sergt. Edward R.	September 8, 1908.
Gilmour, William E.	April 5, 1909.
Gahm, Lieut. Joseph A.	March 7, 1910.
Goodall, Lieut. Col. Louis B.	November 28, 1910.
Goodrich, Lieut.-Col. Matthew S.	November 28, 1910.
Gagnebin, Charles L.	January 15, 1912.
Gould, Le Roy F.	April 5, 1915.
Graves, Frederick C.	May 3, 1915.
Greene, George H.	September 7, 1915.
Gillespie, Royal C.	March 20, 1916.
Holton, Eugene A.	May 27, 1878.
Hedges, Col. Sidney M.	October 9, 1882.
Hammond, Lieut. Edward A.	September 27, 1887.
Hennessey, Major William H.	September 23, 1889.
Holmes, Sergt. William B.	September 15, 1890.
Hill, Lieut. E. Dwight	September 10, 1894.
Hayes, Norman P.	April 1, 1895.
Hartley, Sergt. J. Harry	April 15, 1895.
Hazlett, Sergt. John P.	May 6, 1895.
Hamilton, Capt. Harry	December 16, 1895.
Hodges, Capt. Everett B.	January 15, 1896.
Howard, Sergt. Charles W.	February 17, 1896.
Hersom, Thomas	September 8, 1896.
Haines, Hon. John Nowell	May 8, 1899.

Hollander, Julius	May 8, 1899.
Hall, Charles T.	May 7, 1900.
Heustis, Sergt. Edward M.	June 11, 1900.
Hodge, Sergt. Jacob F.	March 4, 1901.
Holden, Thomas M.	April 15, 1901.
Homer, Sergt. George E.	July 15, 1903.
Hardy, Edward E.	July 15, 1903.
Harlow, Lieut. Frank E.	April 18, 1904.
Hartung, Maj. H. H.	May 2, 1904.
Hanson, Walter A.	May 7, 1906.
Haskell, Lieut. Samuel C. L.	January 28, 1907.
Harding, Sergt. George F.	January 28, 1907.
Howard, Sergt. Frank J.	May 6, 1907.
Harrison, Capt. Roden S.	May 25, 1908.
Hammond, William B.	May 31, 1910.
Hall, Frank G.	July 25, 1910.
Hooper, Sergt. George W.	August 22, 1910.
Huey, Sergt. George	September 6, 1910.
Howard, Abraham L.	March 21, 1911.
Hall, Sergt. George E.	April 3, 1911.
Hecht, Summit L.	May 8, 1911.
Hale, Sergt. Charles F.	August 28, 1911.
Harrington, Dr. Edward T.	September 5, 1911.
Hall, James R.	September 25, 1911.
Hall, Morris A.	September 25, 1911.
Hayes, William H.	December 22, 1911.
Hornblower, Henry	February 19, 1912.
Hudson, Sergt. George H.	April 7, 1913.
Harlow, Robert C.	May 5, 1913.
Hathaway, Capt. Josiah	September 15, 1913.
Howe, Sergt. William F.	September 15, 1913.
Hood, Edward J.	October 20, 1913.
Harrington, Sergt. Harrison L.	January 5, 1914.
Hill, George C.	March 9, 1914.
Harrison, Nathan C.	March 9, 1914.
Honors, John R.	September 8, 1914.
Harvey, George S.	September 14, 1914.
Hathaway, Henry S.	April 5, 1915.
Hilliker, Brig. Gen. Charles T.	April 5, 1915.
Hoyt, Theodore D.	September 5, 1916.
Harrington, Richard A.	February 19, 1917.
Heim, Max H.	April 2, 1917.
Hoyt, Aaron	May 28, 1917.
*Jordan, Maj. Henry G.	April 8, 1878.

* Major Jordan died after the expiration of the year which this book covers, but before it was published.

Jewell, Col. David L.	May 30, 1878.
Jones, Lewis L.	August 30, 1880.
Johnson, Edward C.	September 28, 1896.
Jenney, Bernard, Jr.	May 2, 1898.
Jewett, Asa C.	September 20, 1909.
Jones, Westley	January 3, 1910.
Jennings, George W.	April 3, 1911.
Johnson, John A.	May 1, 1911.
Johnson, William F.	April 15, 1912.
Jarvis, William T.	February 14, 1916.
Kincaide, Col. Henry L.	September 24, 1894.
Ketchum, Sergt. George B.	May 6, 1895.
Kavanagh, Henry	April 20, 1897.
Kelt, Henry H.	May 17, 1897.
Kingsbury, Donald B.	May 18, 1903.
Knight, Lieut. Walter E.	April 2, 1906.
Kavanagh, Edward H.	September 13, 1909.
Kavanagh, Col. George M.	March 21, 1911.
Kelley, John E.	March 17, 1913.
Kennedy, Edward P.	April 21, 1913.
King, Sergt. Joseph H.	September 29, 1913.
Keyes, John Maynard	January 5, 1914.
Kepler, Lieut. Charles O.	March 9, 1914.
Keegan, Stephen F.	April 20, 1915.
Knowlton, Clarence H.	February 14, 1916.
Keith, A. Paul	May 1, 1916.
Kneeland, James E.	November 20, 1916.
Lane, Daniel H.	September 26, 1868.
Lincoln, Sergt. Marshall	May 29, 1873.
Lewis, Sergt. E. Frank	May 19, 1879.
Litchfield, Sergt. Henry H.	May 19, 1884.
Lovell, Sergt. Arthur T.	September 10, 1888.
Levy, Sergt. George A.	May 26, 1890.
Lynch, Jerome E.	May 27, 1895.
Lewis, Capt. Henry B.	May 18, 1896.
Lantz, Sergt. William B.	September 16, 1901.
Lewis, Sergt. Walter C.	January 13, 1902.
Lawrence, Sergt. Francis W.	May 1, 1905.
Long, Josiah H.	September 17, 1906.
Lewis, Sergt. William H.	September 27, 1909.
Lyman, Sergt. Luther B.	September 12, 1910.
Little, Charles M.	April 5, 1915.
Libby, Bion B.	May 10, 1915.
Lombard, Maj. Gen. Walter E.	June 14, 1915.
Lynch, Henry H.	February 14, 1916.
Lane, Walter D.	September 18, 1916.

Mills, Sergt. Frederick April 2, 1868.
 Maynard, Maj. George H. June 4, 1875.
 Mullen, James F. May 12, 1879.
 Mudge, Lieut. Frank H. September 25, 1882.
 Messinger, Lieut. Elmer A. September 14, 1885.
 McDonald, Capt. Fred September 10, 1887.
 Mitchell, Col. E. V. January 28, 1889.
 Morrill, Charles F. May 31, 1889.
 McKenna, Lieut. William N. May 30, 1890.
 Miller, William L. September 28, 1891.
 McIndoe, James W. March 17, 1893.
 Morrill, George H., Jr. September 10, 1894.
 McQuesten, Fred May 13, 1895.
 Makepeace, David E. September 9, 1895.
 Maley, Sergt. Henry A. December 16, 1895.
 Morse, Capt. William A. February 17, 1896.
 Miller, William J. May 23, 1898.
 Meredith, Maj. Francis, Jr. May 1, 1899.
 Mansfield, Henry K. January 13, 1902.
 Maddocks, Sergt. Albert S. September 8, 1902.
 Morrill, George Henry November 17, 1902.
 McCarter, Sergt. R. Sherman December 15, 1902.
 Malley, Sergt. Charles A. January 28, 1907.
 McKenzie, Sergt. Clarence J. January 28, 1907.
 Mancovitz, David April 21, 1908.
 Myrick, Maj. James W. H. April 20, 1909.
 Macdonough, Rodney January 3, 1910.
 Martin, Maj. William E. May 16, 1910.
 Mollins, Smalloff T. September 12, 1910.
 Morse, Samuel A. September 12, 1910.
 MacAlman, Sergt. John H. September 19, 1910.
 McLean, Isaac A. March 21, 1911.
 Merrill, John H. April 3, 1911.
 Murray, Frederick May 6, 1912.
 Morris, George F. September 9, 1912.
 Morrison, Walter W. September 30, 1912.
 Maguire, James W. February 17, 1913.
 McDonald, William E. April 21, 1913.
 Maynard, Joseph A. September 8, 1913.
 Morton, Lieut. Thomas J. January 5, 1914.
 Morrill, Charles W. April 5, 1915.
 Martineau, Wm. R. May 24, 1915.
 McMullin, Frank R. November 20, 1915.
 Martin, Seth L. March 20, 1916.
 MacDonald, Donald N. April 17, 1916.
 Maloney, J. Edward September 5, 1916.
 McGaffee, William J. September 18, 1916.

Noyes, Capt. George O. July 28, 1873.
 Newton, Frederick H. May 18, 1885.
 Newman, Sergt. John R. May 31, 1886.
 Nickerson, Sergt. W. E. May 18, 1891.
 Nichols, Capt. John Dexter September 9, 1895.
 Newcomb, Lieut. Harry H. March 16, 1896.
 Norwood, Kendall S. May 1, 1899.
 Nicholson, James R. October 17, 1910.

 Olys, Capt. Thomas J. May 31, 1886.
 Oakes, Brig. Gen. William H. May 25, 1891.
 Odell, Sergt. William H. L. April 15, 1901.
 Osborn, Joseph E. May 19, 1902.
 Osgood, Charles E. July 15, 1903.
 O'Keeffe, Thomas J. January 13, 1913.
 Oakes, Sergt. Maj. Walter E. December 11, 1916.

 Potter, Asa P. September 25, 1865.
 Parker, Sergt. Boardman J. September 17, 1883.
 Pear, Sergt. Charles M. May 14, 1888.
 Pearson, Charles H. May 26, 1890.
 Pearmain, Sumner B. May 18, 1891.
 Patterson, Sergt. Maj. Henry W. September 25, 1893.
 Power, Sergt. Daniel B. H. December 16, 1895.
 Putnam, Sergt. Frederick H. January 15, 1896.
 Page, Francis E. February 17, 1896.
 Paige, Lieut. Milton C. April 5, 1897.
 Packard, Lieut. Frank C. September 19, 1898.
 Parker, Charles February 4, 1901.
 Patten, Sergt. George A. May 5, 1902.
 Perkins, John F. September 27, 1909.
 Palmer, John E. March 7, 1910.
 Penley, Eugene W. May 9, 1910.
 Page, George H. August 22, 1910.
 Proctor, Charles F. September 6, 1910.
 Powell, Charles S. March 21, 1911.
 Perkins, Charles Brooks July 17, 1911.
 Pease, Maj. Albion P. September 11, 1911.
 Phelan, James J. December 4, 1911.
 Parker, Charles D. January 13, 1913.
 Prior, William H. September 8, 1913.
 Phinney, William H. December 8, 1913.
 Pratt, Albert B., March 9, 1914.
 Pearce, Arthur P. March 8, 1915.
 Pollard, Frederick H. November 20, 1916.
 Patch, Eugene A. December 11, 1916.

Quinsler, Sergt. George J.	December 16, 1895.
Robinson, Wallace F.	June 1, 1868.
Russell, Lieut. J. S.	September 21, 1874.
Riedell, Frank B.	April 1, 1889.
Richardson, Lieut. Orville P., Jr.	April 26, 1889.
Rowell, Sergt. B. W.	May 11, 1891.
Richards, Frank W.	September 30, 1895.
Roarty, James A.	January 15, 1896.
Rodday, Sergt. Robert J.	April 4, 1898.
Rogers, Charles C.	May 6, 1907.
Rae, Joseph F.	September 16, 1907.
Rodd, William G.	May 10, 1909.
Ratigan, Lieut. Thomas H.	November 8, 1909.
Reade, Brig. Gen. Philip	April 4, 1910.
Richardson, Sergt. Edward G.	April 4, 1910.
Robbins, George W.	September 25, 1911.
Richmond, Lieut. Harry B.	June 18, 1912.
Reed, Lieut. Charles W.	September 30, 1912.
Robbins, Frederick D.	April 5, 1915.
Roberts, Sergt. Harry J.	May 24, 1915.
Ripley, Dr. William L.	September 20, 1915.
Reynolds, John P.	September 27, 1915.
Robertson, Robert A.	April 17, 1916.
Reed, Samuel B.	March 19, 1917.
Robbins, Frank H.	May 14, 1917.
Shuman, A.	September 5, 1871.
Snell, David A.	September 16, 1878.
Smith, Lieut.-Col. Henry E.	September 30, 1878.
*Snow, Sergt. Edwin E.	May 17, 1880.
Stearns, Albert H.	May 29, 1882.
Shillaber, William G.	May 19, 1884.
Steinert, Alexander	May 17, 1886.
Stone, Sergt. William P.	May 23, 1892.
Smith, Maj. Augustus L.	May 23, 1892.
Smith, Sergt. Ira P.	April 1, 1895.
Smith, F. Langdon	April 6, 1896.
Skilton, William F.	April 6, 1896.
Supplee, Col. J. Frank	December 22, 1896.
Seeley, Augustus B.	April 20, 1897.
Shepherd, Sergt. Joseph C.	May 1, 1899.
Shackford, Lieut. George A.	September 17, 1900.
Smith, Marcell N.	April 15, 1901.
Silver, Sergt. John A. W.	May 6, 1901.

* Sergeant Snow died after the expiration of the year which this book covers, but before it was published.

Schlehuber, Andrew	December 15, 1902.
Sammet, Benjamin F.	May 1, 1905.
Smith, Capt. Alfred C.	March 11, 1907.
Sumner, Charles P.	April 15, 1907.
Steele, James S.	September 8, 1908.
Sallinger, Nathan	April 5, 1909.
Singleton, George F. S.	April 5, 1909.
Severance, Frederick C.	May 9, 1910.
Sheldon, George O.	July 25, 1910.
Sears, Sergt. Richard W.	July 25, 1910.
Stover, Col. Willis W.	September 6, 1910.
Stockwell, Fred F.	September 12, 1910.
Sinnicke, George S.	March 21, 1911.
Smith, George E.	March 21, 1911.
Simpson, David W.	July 17, 1911.
Stoehr, Capt. Richmond G.	September 5, 1911.
Smith, Sergt. Richard W.	September 25, 1911.
Sawyer, Fred R.	April 15, 1912.
Spottiswoode, William, Jr.	September 9, 1912.
Simpson, Arthur	September 20, 1912.
Skelley, Christopher F.	April 21, 1913.
Sollers, Sergt. Maurice G.	September 8, 1913.
Smith, Leslie Amos	September 29, 1913.
Smyth, Ralph M.	April 6, 1914.
Smith, Frederick E.	September 13, 1915.
Smith, Harry A.	April 3, 1916.
Shaw, William M.	April 2, 1917.
Taylor, Sergt. Eugene S.	April 2, 1894.
Thomas, Sergt. William H.	September 21, 1896.
Turner, Sergt. Jacob A.	May 1, 1899.
Thompson, Sergt. Perley B.	September 24, 1900.
Taylor, Brig. Gen. Charles H.	January 19, 1903.
Tyler, Arthur F.	February 12, 1903.
Townsend, Jackson H.	April 18, 1904.
Thomas, William R.	June 10, 1907.
Teel, Sergt. Benjamin F.	May 4, 1908.
Tougas, Lieut. Walter L.	May 17, 1909.
Taber, Sergt. Fred J.	January 3, 1910.
Thompson, Sergt. Daniel H.	August 22, 1910.
Thorup, William M.	April 1, 1912.
Talcott, Frank A.	April 7, 1913.
Tougas, Sergt. Edmund H.	April 6, 1914.
Tougas, Sergt. Napoleon E.	April 6, 1914.
Underwood, Maj. Marshall	November 20, 1916.

Veazie, Arthur D.	September 21, 1885.
Van Nostrand, A. G.	March 12, 1888.
Verplank, Edward D.	December 12, 1894.
Vose, Lieut. Irving B.	February 17, 1902.
Vernon, Irving E.	February 14, 1916.
Vincent, Eugene T.	April 2, 1917.
Wadsworth, Capt. Edward B.	January 26, 1885.
Willey, Capt. William L.	May 23, 1887.
Walker, Frederick L.	May 31, 1892.
Williams, Arthur, Jr.	March 17, 1893.
Williams, J. Sanford	May 8, 1893.
West, Charles A.	September 24, 1894.
White, Sergt. George Dallas	April 15, 1895.
Wyman, Sergt. Franklin A.	September 3, 1895.
Warner, Capt. John G.	February 17, 1896.
Wilson, Sergt. George H.	September 8, 1896.
Waterman, Sergt. Frank S.	December 22, 1896.
Woolley, Charles A.	April 5, 1897.
Woodman, John H.	May 17, 1897.
Williams, Emile F.	May 2, 1898.
Wilmarth, Sergt. Henry P.	September 26, 1898.
Whittemore, Carol C.	February 12, 1903.
Waller, Sergt. Thomas G.	April 6, 1903.
Watters, Walter F.	April 18, 1904.
Wolcott, Arthur H.	April 2, 1906.
Whitcher, Frank W.	April 5, 1909.
Wetmore, Sergt. Berton O.	January 3, 1910.
Whitney, Charles E.	April 17, 1911.
Wales, Sergt. Stephen W.	May 8, 1911.
Weeks, Admiral John W.	July 17, 1911.
White, Major A.	July 17, 1911.
Williams, Sergt. James F.	February 17, 1913.
Wood, James R., Jr.	March 17, 1913.
Washburn, Lieut. George H.	May 12, 1913.
Wiseley, David M.	March 9, 1914.
Woodworth, Henry E.	May 3, 1915.
Whittemore, Capt. Everard	September 20, 1915.
Wilkinson, Edward G.	November 20, 1916.
Walker, Albert F.	March 19, 1917.
Young, William S.	May 22, 1916.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-NINTH ANNIVERSARY.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, General Walter E. Lombard commanding during the afternoon and Colonel Willis W. Stover in the evening, celebrated its two hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary, Monday, June 4, 1917, with the usual accompaniments of service at the Old South Church, corner Dartmouth and Boylston Streets, election and commissioning of officers on Boston Common, and banquet. This year, as in 1915, owing to the municipal restrictions surrounding meals in Faneuil Hall, where, with one or two exceptions, it had gathered on its anniversary for more than two centuries, it held its banquet at the Copley Plaza Hotel, and there entertained officials of State and city and officers of the United States Army, National Guard, and historic organizations from Massachusetts and adjoining states.

The signs of continued youth which, despite its age, the Company had been showing in the past few years, were even more pronounced than usual. Offers of assistance had been made to the United States and State governments in connection with the military forces of the country and with the appeals for subscriptions to Liberty bonds and the various movements designed to furnish additional comforts for the Army, National Guard and National Army in health and sickness and to aid their dependent families. It had endeavored, though, for reasons explained by U. S. Senator John W. Weeks, one of its members, without success, to obtain national sanction to raise a company for service abroad with the Honourable Artillery Company of London. It had, as in all former wars, several members serving in the Federal force, among them Col. Willis W. Stover, whom it elected its captain to succeed Gen. Lombard, Major Francis Meredith, Jr., and Capt. Richmond G. Stoehr of the 5th Infantry, Dr. Joseph J. Devine of Battery C, Field Artillery, afterwards of the Aviation Corps; Maj. Marshall Underwood, Quartermaster's

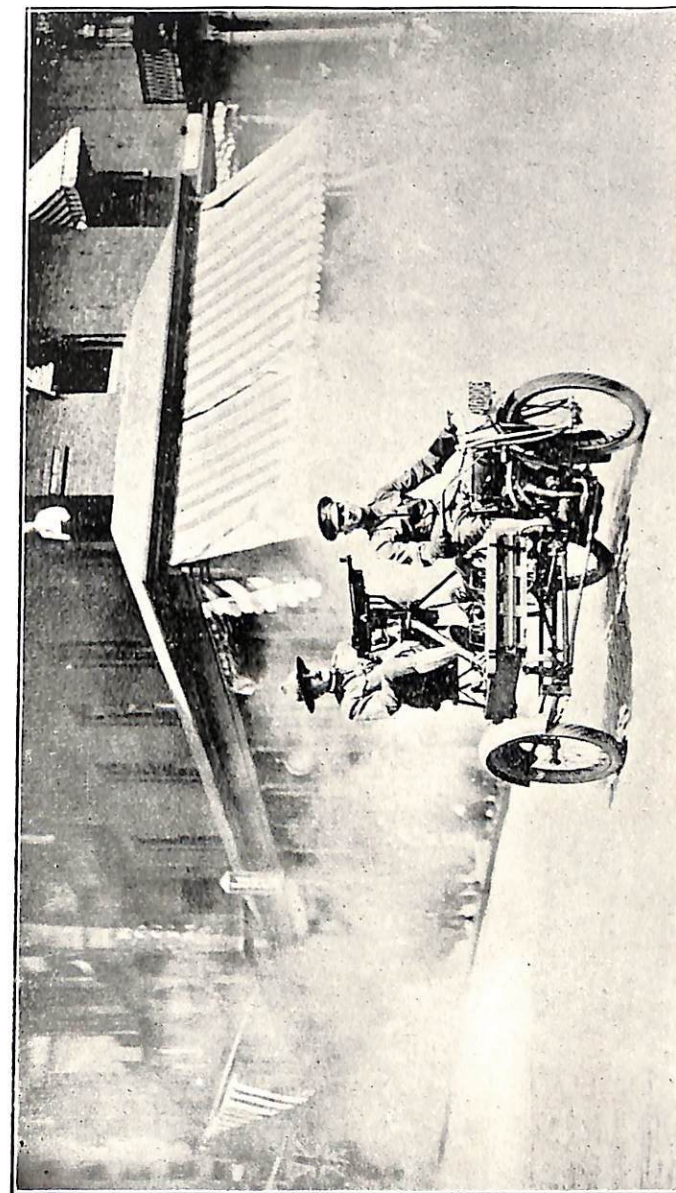
Dept., Lieut. Charles O. Kepler, Medical Dept., Lieut. George H. Washburn, U. S. N., retired, who had been recalled to active service, Lieut. Harold G. Cloyes, U.S.N., and Ensign Ralph C. Goudey of the U. S. Naval Reserve. It also had members drilling regularly at the armory, and qualifying themselves at the rifle range, while many other members had joined the State Guard and several held commissions in that organization. With Gen. Walter E. Lombard, fresh from the command of the Massachusetts Coast Artillery, to direct the Company's movements, the year was indeed a busy one.

The Company had as its guests on the anniversary parade Governor McCall of Massachusetts and several members of the Governor's staff; officers from the forts in Boston harbor, and representatives of the Massachusetts National Guard, of the chartered commands in Rhode Island, and of military organizations from adjoining states, among them the Old Guard of New York, United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans, Fusileer Veteran Association, Worcester (Mass.) Continentals, and Lexington (Mass.) Minute Men, as well as representatives of national, state and municipal governments.

At daybreak fifers and drummers sounded the reveille in front of the State House and Faneuil Hall and at downtown hotels. At 11 A. M., following the custom which was established upon the renovation of the tomb in 1908, Captain Lombard and the other commissioned officers placed a wreath upon the tomb of Captain Robert Keayne, founder and first commander of the Company, in the King's Chapel Burying Ground.

The Company left its armory at 1 P. M., and marched to the State House, where Governor McCall took position with his honorary staff, and with Capt. Francis H. Appleton* as his personal escort received the Company and requested to be excused from parading to the church. The Company then proceeded through Beacon, School, Washington, Winter, Tremont, and Boylston Streets to the Old South Church.

* Colonel Bradley could not get to the State House and Captain Appleton took his place. Colonel Bradley reported later and was the Governor's escort on the Common.



EQUIPPED FOR MODERN WARFARE
ONE OF THE COMPANY'S MACHINE GUNS

There were two bands in the column, the Massachusetts Coast Artillery Band at the head of the staff and the Ninth Regiment Band, whose services had been tendered by Col. Edward L. Logan of the Ninth without charge, at the head of the artillery wing. The newly organized Battery C of Boston and the Company's own machine guns and motorcycles had the left of the line. The men were equipped with new Krag rifles, sabres and waist belts, and paraded in olive drab uniform.

THE CHURCH SERVICE.

The Old South Church was well filled by the friends of the Company, who gathered in great numbers in and about the edifice, the side galleries being largely filled by ladies, and many citizens with their families occupying seats on the main floor. The centre aisles were reserved for members of the Company and their parading guests. Seating arrangements were carried out by a special detail, in charge of Lieut. Emery Grover.

The national and state flags were borne down the centre aisle to the front of the pulpit, while the congregation stood and the band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, B.D., of Arlington, preached the anniversary sermon, and assisting him in conducting the service were Rev. Edward A. Horton, D.D., a former chaplain of the Company, Rev. Frederick Morse Cutler, Chaplain of the Coast Artillery, M.N.G., and Rev. William F. Dusseault, Chaplain of the 6th Infantry, M.N.G.

Rev. Dr. Horton read an ode which he had especially written for the occasion.

The musical numbers of the program were unusually attractive. The Massachusetts Coast Artillery Band, under the direction of Chief Musician William A. Cushing, played a salutation to the colors and a march as the congregation passed out. Mr. Henry E. Wry was the organist, and the following artists sang, under the direction of Mr. George H. Remele:—

Allan C. Prescott, John E. Daniels, Thomas E. Johnson, Robert MacKenzie, Arthur F. Cole, James C. Bartlett, A. Victor Crawford, George Y. Kells, Clarence H. Wilson, F. G. Field, Thomas W. Spencer, Wilbur E. Davison, Sullivan A. Sargent and Leverett B. Merrill. They were assisted by Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams, soprano.

The order of service was as follows:—

SALUTATION TO THE COLORS

MASSACHUSETTS COAST ARTILLERY BAND

INVOCATION.

REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D.

God of our fathers and our God, may heaven's light of truth shine into our minds, even as the sunshine of today fills the earth with glory and benediction. May the power of precious memories inspire all hearts with fresh gratitude and loyalty. Oh, spirit of America, speak to us and consecrate in these exercises the commanding ideals and visions which led those of old to make a great republic from a vast wilderness. In these larger days we pledge ourselves, one and all, in this hour, to renewed devotion. In the midst of war will we seek peace, and obtain it; and by the watchwords of the past will we conquer the future. We ask it in His name. Amen.

SELECTION—"God of Our Fathers" *Schnecker*

CHORUS.

READING OF SCRIPTURE.

REV. WILLIAM F. DUSSEAUT, B.D.

Chaplain 6th Infantry, M.N.G.

ARIA—"Hear Ye, Israel" (Elijah) *Mendelssohn*

MRS. WILLIAMS

READING OF THE DEATH ROLL OF THE YEAR

By the Adjutant, LIEUT. WALTER L. TOUGAS.

	<i>Admitted.</i>	<i>Died.</i>	<i>Served.</i>
Sergt. Henry A. Thorndike.	May 20, 1867	June 18, 1916	49 years
Philip J. McGrath.....	Sept. 6, 1910	June 28, 1916	6 "
Sergt. Edward W. Cooper....	April 1, 1912	July 2, 1916	4 "
Lieut. William T. Hall.....	May 12, 1884	July 19, 1916	32 "
George A. Cole.....	March 21, 1911	Sept. 24, 1916	6 "
Charles H. Davis.....	Feb. 20, 1911	Dec. 24, 1916	5 "
Charles Butcher.....	Jan. 15, 1896	Dec. 24, 1916	20 "
Col. Edwin V. Mitchell.....	Jan. 28, 1889	Jan. 12, 1917	28 "
Lieut. Alonzo W. Pollard....	April 5, 1915	Feb. 2, 1917	2 "
Sergt. Charles W. Parker....	May 11, 1863	Feb. 20, 1917	54 "
Arthur C. Wheaton.....	Sept. 21, 1896	Mar. 16, 1917	25 "
Sergt. Jacob Bensemoil.....	May 22, 1881	Mar. 17, 1917	36 "
Gustavus I. Peavy.....	April 1, 1907	April 16, 1917	10 "

TAPS.

SELECTION—"The Homeland" *Sullivan-Remele*

CHORUS.

PRAYER.

REV. FREDERICK MORSE CUTLER, B.D.

Chaplain, Mass. Coast Artillery.

O God of our fathers, as we have heard the names of those gone to the homeland within the past year, our memories have been called back to the years that are themselves gone, and we must give Thee thanks for all those years have brought us in fruitage and enjoyment and usefulness. These names suggest to us that this command during its long years of history has served in times of peace for the most part. For this we give Thee our humble and hearty thanks. O, Thou who art the author of peace and lover of concord, vouchsafe that our nation may enjoy the blessings of freedom and exemption from strife during the years to come, even more than it has in the time gone. But our minds have also been directed to the periods of war. In the more recent one our motive and achievement was the liberation of Cuba. These names bring back to our thoughts the strife of a half century ago, when men battled that the slave might be free and that this land might continue a united nation. And back of that, after a long, long vista of peace, we again note the red mark of strife. O, God, we thank Thee that Thou hast never left our country without defenders. We thank Thee that from the earliest settlement, when the Pilgrim Fathers grappled with the perils of the wilderness, down through the seasons of Revolutionary struggle, even until our present time, Thou hast protected and defended Thine own here, and therefore with confidence do we turn unto Thee and ask Thine aid in the future seasons.

We invoke Thy blessing upon those who are living. Grant that this ancient organization may be entering tonight upon its very best year of all, and that when its members assemble in the place of prayer twelve months hence, they may thank Thee for blessings vouchsafed exceeding even those of all the past. And we pray that Thy benediction may rest upon all who now in the time of peril, of darkness, as our land faces another and perhaps its greatest crisis, are bearing themselves man fashion and, with arms or otherwise, performing the patriot's service, that the Stars and Stripes may remain the banner of the free. Grant Thy favor to our soldiers, our sailors; any who may be in stress or peril now do Thou watch over.

Eternal Father, strong to save,

Whose arm doth bind the restless wave,

Grant Thy protection to those who may be in peril upon the vast

deep, who may in their journey from shore to shore, or otherwise, be exposed to this peril. Wilt Thou defend them, our God.

Bless Thou those who have gone forth as emissaries of peace, our ambassadors, the missionaries of the cross, all who are today representing America in foreign lands and whom Thou art using now to be Thine own mouthpieces and spokesmen. Give them courage to withstand the perils of the time. Give them great patience and wisdom and affection in dealing with those whom they meet. And grant that, remembered by Thee, our land may keep its highest credit in the councils of the nations.

Bless Thou the President of the United States. We offer our prayer for him, with thanksgiving that Thou hast guided him thus far, and hast inspired him to speak words of noble, ringing truth. We pray that with the years may come continued good counsel and strong action, so that our land may meet her successive obligations from day to day and may bear herself truly in the family of the world.

And, O God, Thou who dost inspire the hearts of men, without whom nothing is true, nothing is holy and nothing is brave, give to the manhood of America a spirit of self devotion on the morrow, and grant that as they go to the place of registration and there enter their names for the highest service a citizen can render to his country, they may do it in a spirit of gladness, in a spirit of courage, and a spirit of rejoicing that Thou dost give them the privilege to share the burdens of the fathers. May we tomorrow take a step in advance of any our land has known in all its history, and may it appear to the full observing world that America dedicates herself to the ideals for which the fathers have striven and which our flag symbolizes.

May Thy blessing rest upon the further worship of this hour. The prayer we offer in our Saviour Christ's name, and to Him do we give all praise. Amen.

SELECTION—"My Faith Looks Up to Thee" *Lachner*

MESSRS. PRESCOTT, DANIELS, WILSON, SARGENT AND CHORUS.

SERMON.

REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.

(A report of the sermon is printed as an appendix to this volume.)

SELECTION—"Rejoice the Heart" *Southard-Remele*

MESSRS. COLE, FIELD, DAVISON AND CHORUS

ODE.

REV. EDWARD A. HORTON, D.D.

AMERICA AND DEMOCRACY.

Of America, our Homeland, of America we sing,
 With our gratitude and honor unto her our hearts we bring.
 Champion of the slave and outcast, brave defender of the right,
 Foe undying of the tyrant, enemy of ruthless might,—
 In her grand and lofty spirit may all noble souls unite.

From a past with old wrongs burdened, from proud spirits all aflame,
 Her rare heritage so precious, her own mighty spirit came;
 Round the world her voice is rousing valiant souls on ev'ry shore,
 In old Eastern skies fresh dawning Freedom's light grows more and
 more,
 While from lips by fear long silenced grateful songs their homage
 pour.

Our America arises
 And she takes the freeman's side,
 For 'tis now the people's struggle
 'Gainst the tyrant's power and pride;
 We will bear the wounds and crosses,
 And our crown shall be the praise
 Of Democracy's thanksgiving
 In the coming triumph days.

Lovers of mankind are calling:—
 Do not give the foe release,
 Till the conflict of the ages
 Ends in justice joined with peace;
 Till the hopes of man are lifted
 To supreme and joyous height,
 Where the future shall be guarded
 By Eternal Truth and Right.

O'er the long years with their tumults
 High the Ancients' banner flies;
 See, it shines with all the glory
 Of the New World sunlit skies;
 And the faith that lights the vision
 Of America's blest eyes,—
 Shall always lead us on.

There's a comradeship that's stronger
 Than the common ties of men;
 There's a loyalty that's deeper
 Than the vows of word or pen;
 They are pulsing in the nation,
 And the world shall know them when—
 Old Glory marches on.

Place the flags of Europe's freemen
 With the stars and stripes so dear;
 On the battlefields of Freedom
 Let their brotherhood appear;
 For Democracy moves forward
 And the judgment day is near,—
 Our Cause is marching on.

AMERICA *Smith*

(The congregation rising and singing.)

My Country, 'tis of thee,	Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Sweet land of Liberty,	Author of Liberty,
Of thee I sing,—	To Thee we sing;
Land where my fathers died,	Long may our land be bright
Land of the Pilgrim's pride;	With freedom's holy light;
From every mountain side	Protect us by Thy might,
Let freedom ring.	Great God, our King!

BENEDICTION

REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.

And now may the blessing of God, the Almighty Father and the
 friend of all the sons of men, rest upon us and abide with us from
 henceforth and forever more. Amen.

GRAND MARCH—"Major-Gen. Lombard" *Crosby*

MASSACHUSETTS COAST ARTILLERY BAND

THE ELECTION.

At the close of the church service the Company re-formed on Boylston Street and marched through Arlington and Beacon Streets to the parade ground of the Common, where the arrangements were in charge of a detail commanded by Major Albion P. Pease, a Civil War veteran. As the Company entered the field the guns of Battery C saluted the Governor. Thousands of spectators viewed the marching troops and the subsequent ceremonies, including review and inspection by Governor McCall, the drumhead election of officers for the coming year and the final parade as the organization left the Common with the Governor under escort.

The result of the election was as follows:—

Captain.

COL. WILLIS W. STOVER, of Everett.

First Lieutenant.

SERGT. CLARENCE J. MCKENZIE, of Winthrop.

Second Lieutenant.

SERGT. FRED T. DOLBEARE, of Brookline.

Adjutant.

CAPT. FRED W. ALLEN, of Jamaica Plain.

Quartermaster.

LIEUT. GEORGE A. SHACKFORD, of Dorchester.

Treasurer and Paymaster.

LIEUT. EMERY GROVER, of Needham.

Commissary.

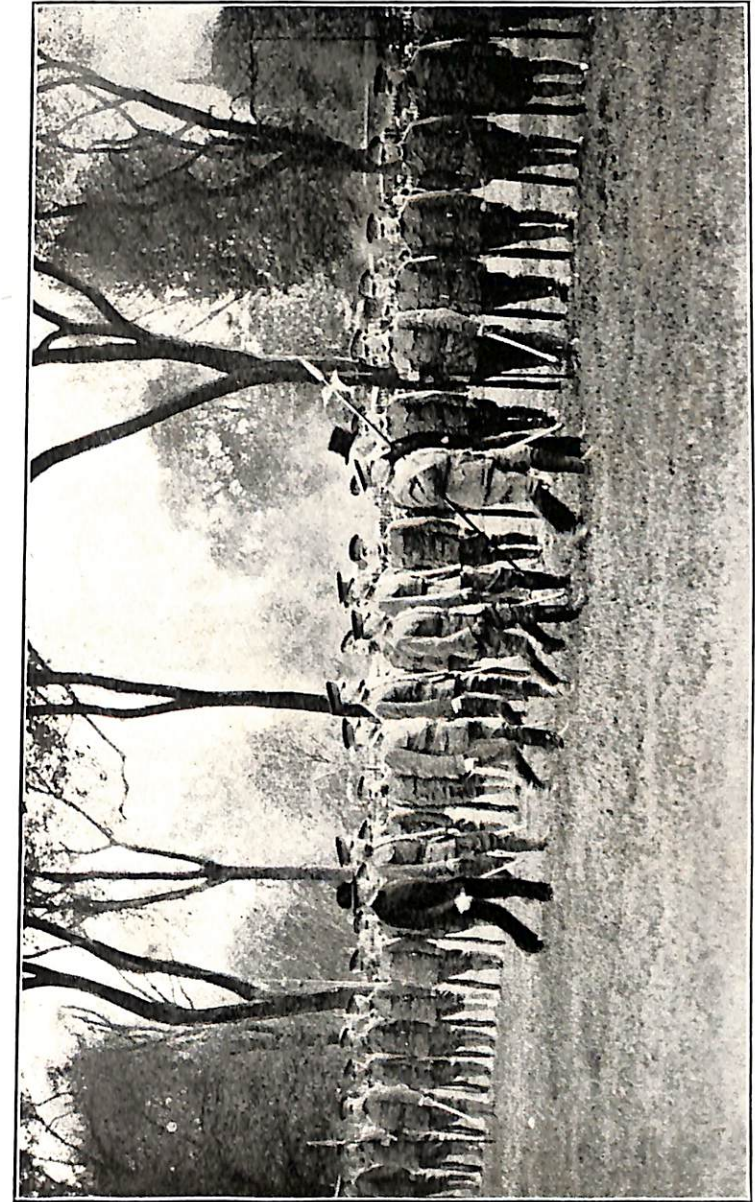
CAPT. JACOB FOTTLER, of Boston.

Clerk and Assistant Paymaster.

LIEUT. GEORGE H. ALLEN, of Hanover.

First Sergeant of Infantry.

JOSEPH W. ESTABROOK, of Boston.



INSPECTION OF THE COMPANY BY GOVERNOR MCCALL.

Second Sergeant of Infantry.

HENRY H. LYNCH, of Brookline.

Third Sergeant of Infantry.

ROBERT C. BRIDGHAM, of Newtonville.

Fourth Sergeant of Infantry.

ARTHUR P. PEARCE, of Jamaica Plain.

Fifth Sergeant of Infantry.

ABRAHAM L. HOWARD, of Watertown.

Sixth Sergeant of Infantry.

GEORGE STANLEY HARVEY, of Malden.

First Sergeant of Artillery.

PAUL O. CURTIS, of Boston.

Second Sergeant of Artillery.

ERVIN A. EASTMAN, of Boston.

Third Sergeant of Artillery.

FRANK A. TALCOTT, of Winthrop.

Fourth Sergeant of Artillery.

DAVID M. WISELEY, of Winthrop.

Fifth Sergeant of Artillery.

HENRY E. WOODWORTH, of Waban.

Sixth Sergeant of Artillery.

MAJOR JAMES W. H. MYRICK, of Boston.

Announcement of the election was made to Governor McCall through the Adjutant General by Adjutant Tougas. The Governor then received the resignations of the retiring officers, and bestowed the insignia which they returned upon the officers just elected to succeed them. As each officer advanced to the front he was saluted by the battery. During this function the following addresses were made:—

REMARKS OF CAPTAIN LOMBARD UPON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

Your Excellency, during the past year I have endeavored to faithfully perform my duties as commander of this historic organization, and to improve it from a military standpoint. In this I have re-

ceived the cordial support of most of its members, who are imbued with a patriotic desire to serve the Nation and the Commonwealth to the best of their ability.

I now resign my commission and surrender to you this insignia of office to return to the ranks prepared to give my full support to my successor.

REPLY OF GOVERNOR MCCALL.

Captain Lombard, it is indeed a distinction to have commanded this famous organization, which is the oldest military organization in America and the second oldest in the world. The manner in which you have discharged your duties as the commander of this Company is in line with the traditions of the Company from its earliest days. You have served the Company with great credit to yourself and with great credit to it, and in accepting your resignation I would extend to you the thanks of the people of the Commonwealth.

GOVERNOR MCCALL'S REMARKS TO THE CAPTAIN-ELECT.

Colonel Stover, you have been elected to the command of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It is only another addition to the fine record of your military service. You have served the Commonwealth and the country as the colonel of a regiment of the National Guard, and in accepting service as commander of this Company you are taking up a work in which I feel sure that you can render great patriotic service.

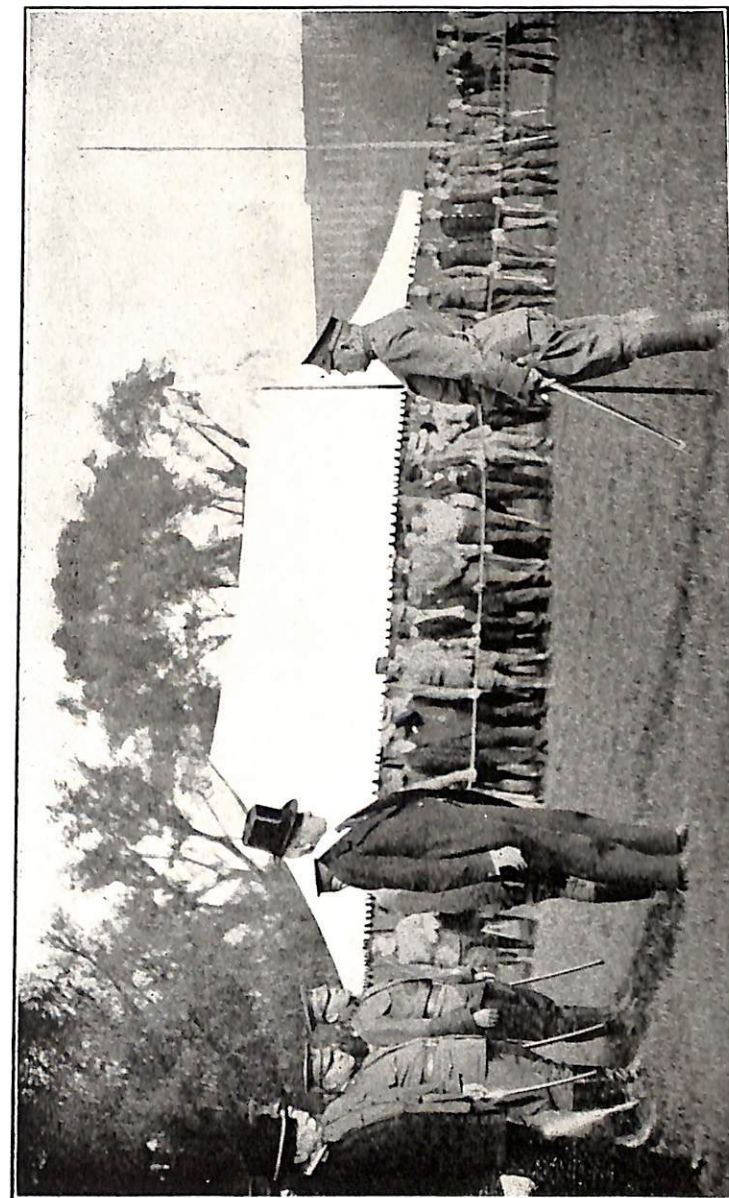
The Adjutant-General will present you with the insignia of your command.

CAPTAIN STOVER'S REPLY.

Your Excellency, I am pleased that it has become my privilege to receive this honor at your hands. A little less than a year ago you saw me leave for the Mexican border at the head of my regiment. I little thought at that time that I would be at home again to meet you under these very pleasant circumstances. In reply to your complimentary remarks, I wish to say that it will be my aim, so far as my military duties to the country may permit, to see to it that this ancient corps upholds its reputation for promoting good citizenship, upholding the dignity of the country, and supporting the active troops in the field. I thank you for your kind words, and if the exigencies of the service permit me to be present on this occasion next year to yield up my insignia of office, I trust that your Excellency and I will meet at that time.

FIRST LIEUTENANT RATIGAN'S REMARKS ON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

Your Excellency, the two hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company should be the most



GENERAL LOMBARD RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION

significant in its entire history, because it marks the eve of one of the most stupendous crises with which our government has ever been confronted. I want to thank your Excellency as a retiring officer for the kind consideration you have given the Company during the past year, and to express the fervent hope that at no distant future time will you be riding as commander-in-chief at the head of the Massachusetts troops in the greatest peace parade the country has ever known.

GOVERNOR McCALL'S REPLY.

Lieutenant Ratigan, in accepting your resignation as Lieutenant of this famous Company I want to express to you the thanks of the Commonwealth for your service in the office, and our appreciation of your fine qualities as a soldier. I trust that you will not separate yourself entirely from the military service, but will still continue to serve the Commonwealth.

Lieutenant Ratigan. Thank you, sir.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR McCALL TO THE FIRST LIEUTENANT-ELECT.

Lieutenant McKenzie, you have been honored by election as First Lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. You succeed a brave man and a good soldier in that position, and I have no doubt that by the way you perform the duties of the office you will prove that you are his worthy successor.

The Adjutant General will confer upon you the insignia of your office.

REPLY OF FIRST LIEUTENANT MCKENZIE.

Your Excellency, I thank you most heartily. I shall do my very best to be a credit to you, to the organization and to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

REMARKS OF SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH A. GAHM ON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

Your Excellency: One year ago, on the first Monday of June, I had the honor and pleasure of being commissioned an officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company by his Honor, Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge. Little did we think at that time, that the ensuing year would be one of great activity for our organization, and that conditions would arise making it necessary to bring the Company to a state of efficiency such as would be of service to the community. A step in this direction has been taken, but a great deal remains to be done. I am sure the new officers will very ably complete the work we have started. I very reluctantly relinquish my insignia of office, at a time when every man should be accepting and not relinquishing responsibility, but the traditions and rules and regulations of the Company permit no alternative. I resign

with the strongest hope that my services may be acceptable in some capacity and of some value.

I thank you, sir.

GOVERNOR MCCALL'S REPLY.

Lieutenant Gahm, I regret that I could not have had the pleasure a year ago of extending your commission to you. I also regret that owing to the Rules and Regulations of the Company I must now accept the resignation of so good an officer, but I know that you will still continue in the military art and will serve the State well.

REMARKS OF GOVERNOR MCCALL TO THE SECOND LIEUTENANT-ELECT.

Lieutenant Dolbeare, I have the pleasure to inform you that you have been chosen Second Lieutenant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, an office of distinction and honor, and one the duties of which I feel sure you will discharge with great success.

I will ask the Adjutant General to confer upon you the insignia of your rank.

SECOND LIEUTENANT DOLBEARE'S REPLY.

Your Excellency, I thank you for your very kind words. I shall endeavor to carry out the duties of this office to the best of my ability, and I hope that when I return here a year from now I may be credited with having done my duty to the best of my ability.

REMARKS OF ADJUTANT TOUGAS UPON RESIGNING HIS COMMISSION.

Your Excellency, I resign my office, and I trust that I return this espontoon, the insignia of my office, in as unsullied condition as when I had it given to me a year ago at this time.

GOVERNOR MCCALL'S REPLY.

Adjutant Tougas, your resignation is accepted with regret. I congratulate you upon the excellent manner in which you have discharged the duties of your office and upon the way in which you have added to military discipline.

GOVERNOR MCCALL'S REMARKS TO THE ADJUTANT-ELECT.

Adjutant Allen, it is my pleasure to inform you that you have been elected the Adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. It is a position that will require skill on your part, and it is a position for which you have proven yourself capable. I wish you success in this office, and I ask the Adjutant General to confer upon you the insignia of the office.

ADJUTANT ALLEN'S REPLY.

Your Excellency, it gives me great pleasure to stand before you as Adjutant of this Company. Many illustrious men have served as its adjutants, and I trust I may be a worthy successor.

THE BANQUET.

The annual banquet was held at the Copley Plaza Hotel, where Manager E. C. Fogg, himself a member of the Company, saw personally that every arrangement was perfect. Col. Willis W. Stover, who had just been elected Captain of the Company, presided, and at his right and left at the head table sat dignitaries of nation, state and city, and officers of the Army, National Guard, and historic military organizations. Adjutant Walter L. Tougas officiated as toastmaster.

Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, of Arlington, invoked the Divine blessing. Then at Captain Stover's invitation hosts and guests devoted an hour and a half to consideration of the following:—

MENU.

Cocktails	Grapefruit Cocktail, Maraschino
	Clear Green Turtle, Fine Champagne
Assorted Nuts with Paprika	Ripe and Green Olives
Sauterne	
	Halibut Steak, Bonne Femme, with Fresh Mushrooms
	Potatoes Hollandaise
Champagne	
	Pommery Sec
	Breast of Chicken, Buckwheat Cakes
Potato Croquettes with Ham	String Beans Panaches
	Hearts of Lettuce, Roquefort Dressing
Frozen Nesselrode Pudding	Assorted Cakes
Sparkling Water, Perrier	Coffee
Cigars	Cigarettes

The courses were interspersed with music by the Coast Artillery Band.

The menu card contained the names of commissioned and non-commissioned officers for the year just closed and the year upon which the Company was entering, and a list of toasts.

It had as a frontispiece "Old Glory," and under it, with the caption, "Our Country," the following quotation from Edward Everett Hale, a former Chaplain of the Company:—

"And for your country, boy, and for that Flag, never dream a dream but of serving her as she bids you, even though the service carry you through a thousand hells. No matter what happens to you, no matter who flatters you or who abuses you, never look at another flag, never let a night pass but you pray God to bless that Flag. Remember, boy, that behind officers and government and people even, there is the Country Herself, your Country, and that you belong to Her as you belong to your own mother. Stand by Her, boy, as you would stand by your mother."

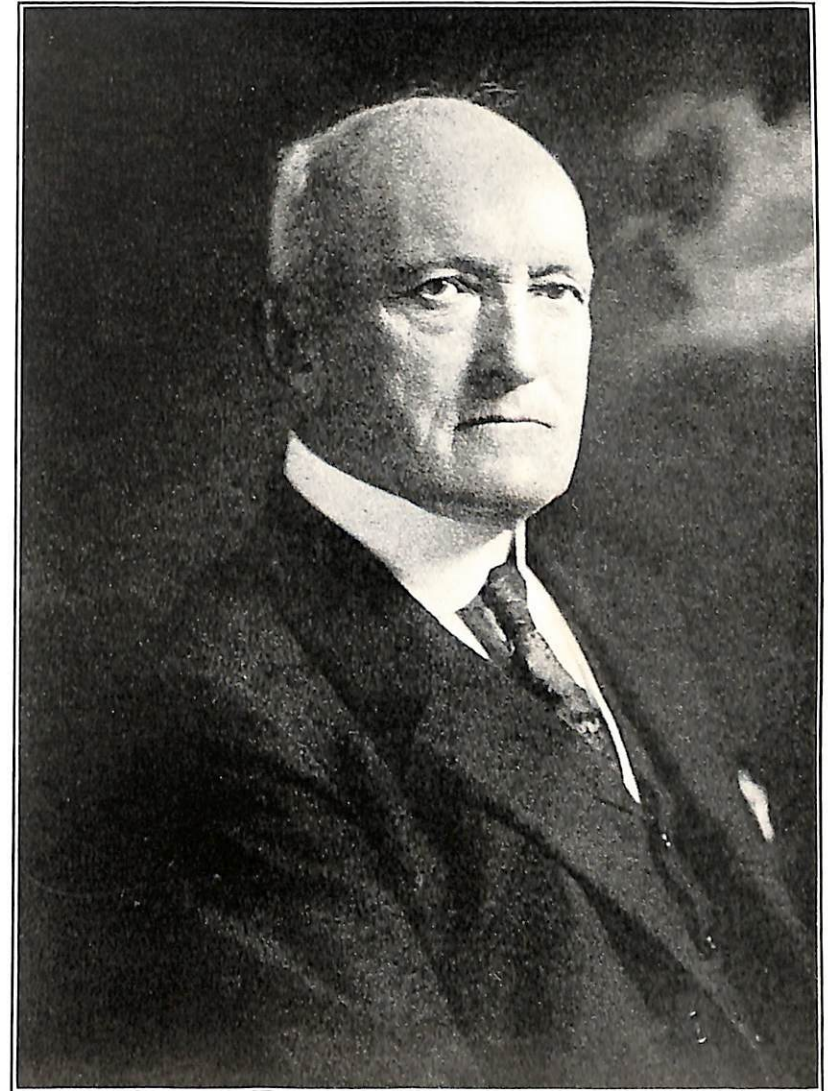
Governor McCall's engagements, owing to war conditions, made it necessary that he should leave early, so before the dinner Captain Stover rapped for order and said:—

CAPTAIN STOVER. Be quiet for a moment or two. His Excellency the Governor is obliged to leave early tonight to fulfil a speaking engagement with the Red Cross, and I therefore wish at this time to call upon him to say a word or two to the Company and its guests. I now take pleasure in presenting to you our Governor, His Excellency Samuel W. McCall. *[Great applause and cheers, everyone rising.]*

GOVERNOR MCCALL.

Mr. Commander and Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: I am very sorry to be compelled to break into this hilarious gathering at this hilarious moment, but unfortunately I have an old, long standing engagement to go to a meeting at Tremont Temple tonight, and I am already overdue. I supposed that the Mayor of the City of Boston was there holding down the meeting, but he has not been there yet, and I am afraid the poor men there who are talking against time are in great difficulty. You soldiers know the need of reinforcements at the proper moment.

It was a great pleasure to me to be present on Boston Common on the occasion of the commissioning of the officers whom you elected there today. I was very sorry to have Captain Lombard terminate his connection as Captain with the Company, but he is going back into the ranks, the same as your other high officers always do. They graduate from the captaincy into the ranks. But I was very glad to be able to commission his successor, Captain Stover,—Colonel Stover is the rank by which I know him. *(Applause.)* They are two of a kind, and I know that the Ancient and Honorables will



HIS EXCELLENCY SAMUEL W. MCCALL
GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS

prosper under their new captain as they have under their old captain.

I was told today that only on two occasions had the Governor of Massachusetts or his representative for 279 years, I think it was, failed to be there to commission the new officers. I think on one of those occasions the Governor was in jail. I don't remember what happened to the Governor upon the other occasion (*laughter*), but he was a man with whom the Ancients naturally had a difference. It was Governor Andros, who was the friend of the cause of Great Britain, and the Ancient and Honorables were from the very outset the friends of the cause of the colonists, and hence I imagine that they could get along very well without the Royal Governor.

Now, gentlemen, I am not going to keep you any further from that noble purpose that is now animating you. I know better than to step in between a body of valiant and hungry soldiers and their dinner. I regretted that I could not be at the church today and—I make this apology because the chaplain is here—I regretted that I could not hear his sermon. He is an old friend and neighbor of mine, and if he had known that I was going to be there I think he would have put in some special licks for me. Unfortunately I did not get them. But tomorrow we have the registration, the great day, the day after tomorrow we have the meeting of the Constitutional Convention, and so the Governor has his back right against the wall and has to try to be in two places at once.

Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be here tonight, following this eventful day in the history of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. [*Applause and cheers, everyone rising as the Governor left the hall.*]

After coffee had been served and cigars lighted, Captain Stover again called the Company to order, and said:—

CAPTAIN WILLIS W. STOVER.

The hour is quite late, and the longer you are in coming to order, the longer we will have to keep you here to listen to the speakers who have been invited to address the Company. I will ask you all to remain quiet while we take up this part of the evening's exercises.

Upon assuming command of the Company, I am deeply impressed with the thought that it is a year of war and that many years have passed since this Company gathered last under the war-time conditions of the present time. On these first Mondays in June, year by year, our thoughts usually go back to the past. Today our minds are largely occupied with the problems of the present and our hopes and fears for the future. Yet I feel that it is appropriate, tonight, to take a look backward into the past of this ancient and honorable Company. In spite of the stirring events of the moment,—in spite

of the tramp of armies moving to the battle field,—in spite of everything around us which impels us to think and talk about coming events, there is a definite fitness, on this occasion and in this company, for me to tell you something about the beginning of this organization,—what was its purpose,—what brought it into being back in those early days when Boston was a mere frontier village. It is fitting for me to do this because the situation in those days strongly resembles that of the present day, and the problem that confronted the settlers of Massachusetts Bay bears a striking likeness to the problem which confronts the people of the United States in 1917. The differences in these two situations, nearly three centuries apart, are of degree rather than of substance. I have been surprised to find how few people there are in Boston, even among our own members, who understand just what the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company is, what it was in the beginning, and how it came to exist. It is because of the similarity of the situation of today to that of three hundred years ago, and because of the bearing which the history of this corps had on the earlier situation, that I wish to tell you something of what the Company was in Colonial times, and what its place is among American institutions.

To understand the purpose for which this Company was organized, we have got to go back to the days of 1629 and 1630, when about fifteen hundred immigrants came to these shores from old England and settled the town of Boston and neighboring places. The situation was a desperate one. Relatively the crisis was as great as is the crisis which faces us today. These fifteen hundred men and women had come from their homes three thousand miles across the sea—three thousand miles from the protection which had been afforded by the armies and navy of England, to face a wilderness peopled with savages, with the hostile Frenchmen at the North and the hostile Spaniard at the South, and with an ocean behind them swarming with freebooters and pirates who had learned from their own countryman, Drake, how to raid unprotected settlements by the sea, to rob, to loot and to kill. It is not easy in these days, even with the example of Belgium fresh in our minds, to picture the precarious situation of the early Bostonians,—the risks they ran, the perils they faced.

And so the first problem that the settlers had to solve was that of defence, and they lost no time in organizing the male population into train-bands from which their little Colonial army could be hastily raised. And as the first settlers were praying men and not fighting men, they imported professional soldiers to train and lead their local militia companies. Underwood, Patrick, Savage, men whose names appear as officers of the early train-bands, and who fought the Pequot War in 1637, were not Puritans; they were men who had served in the Low Countries—jovial, hard-drinking, merry fellows—old soldiers who had been hired to come to Massachusetts

to drill the train-bands and lead the military forces of the colony in battle. They had picked up all the vices of the soldier of fortune of that time and could not adapt themselves to the strict and austere standard of life of their Puritan employers. Neither could the Puritans bear with the easy-going morals of their hired captains. There was mutual distrust and dislike. Uncongenial to one another from the beginning, the feeling grew in intensity, until, after the Pequot War had removed all immediate danger from the Indian tribes, these professional soldiers voluntarily left the Bay Colony and went to Western Connecticut, then under the control of the Dutch, who did not expect a high standard of piety in soldier men, and where, so far as we know, they got along very well with their new neighbors.

This migration of practically all the trained and experienced military men left the Colony face to face with the problem of finding officers competent to drill and instruct the ten train bands which were located in the settlements on the shores of Massachusetts Bay, just as at the present day we find ourselves face to face with the problem of finding competent officers to instruct and lead the units of the great army which we are raising for service in the World War. It was at that time, in 1637, that some twenty-four members of the Colony came forward with a solution of the problem of how to get trained officers. These twenty-four were all men of consequence in the Colony who had the military spirit, and many of them had, in old England, belonged to a company in London which had been organized a century before, on August 25, 1537, under a charter granted by King Henry VIII,—a charter addressed to members of the "Fraternitie of St. George," incorporating them as a "Guylde of Artillery of Longe Bowes, Crosbowes and Handgonnes." This was the company now famous as the Honourable Artillery Company of London. Artillery, in 1537, meant bows and arrows as well as small arms and cannon. A piece of ground, called the "Artillery Garden," was set apart for the company to train in, and, for a century prior to the settlement of New England, it had been doing good work in providing instructed officers for the train bands of London city. Its services in this respect were so well recognized that in 1632, King Charles I, in a royal warrant addressed to the commander of the company spoke of it as "a fruitful Nursery," from which "all the trayned bands of our Citie of London and divers of the Companies of the Counties adjoining have been supplied with fitt and able Leaders and Officers whereby our Service hath received much Advantage and the kingdome in gnrll a very great benefitt."

Twenty-four of the Massachusetts Bay Colonists knew about this company, and some of them, notably our first captain, Robert Keayne, had been members of it. It is not surprising that the establishment of a similar training corps for prospective officers in the Colony suggested itself to these men as a solution to the problem then

confronting the settlers, and so these twenty-four men came forward in 1637, with a proposition to form a company in Boston similar to that of London with the purpose of instructing officers for the train bands of the Colony. At first—and this is interesting to us at the present time, because it shows that human nature has not changed much in three hundred years—this plan met with suspicion and opposition from the leading men of the Colony. Governor Winthrop says in his journal that, “the Council, considering from the example of the Praetorian band among the Romans, and the Templars in Europe, how dangerous it might be to erect a standing authority of military men, which might easily in time overthrow the civil authority, thought fit to stop it betimes.” Another writer, lauding the circumspection of Winthrop and his colleagues, noted in his diary, “Thus were the chief rulers of the country not only ready to espy, but timely prevent, any inconveniency that might in after times arise.” You see that then, as now, the fear of militarism was the chief obstacle to the adoption of a rational measure of public defense, and that men who came forward with a solution of a vital problem in 1637 had the same difficulty in making themselves understood and their plan appreciated as the advocates of an adequate system of national defense have had in recent years. But these twenty-four men persisted in their efforts and finally overcame the scruples of the “chief rulers of the country,” so that in March, 1638, they were chartered as “The Military Company of the Massachusetts.”

One of the provisions of this charter was to the effect that, on the first Monday of each month, when the Company was to meet and drill and train, no other military company in the Colony should meet for drill, nor should any ordinary town meeting be held. This made it possible for the captains and other officers of the local train bands to come to Boston once a month, and joining there with such prominent citizens as possessed a taste and aptitude for military exercise, they studied and practised the tactics of the day, carrying back and passing on to their train bands the lessons learned at these assemblies. Thus was a uniform system of military exercise and discipline established and maintained in the militia of Massachusetts—a most valuable service to the Colony and Province, and one which continued to be rendered by this Company way up into the Nineteenth Century.

Along in the “Forties” of the century just passed—the Nineteenth Century—the old militia became decadent and finally broke down. It was superseded by what was called the “Volunteer Militia,” and more recently the “National Guard.” Until the coming of the Volunteer Militia it is to be noted that this Company was, indeed, the fruitful nursery which supplied most, if not all, of the militia officers to the companies of Boston and its immediate vicinity. This

was the mission of this old Company which it fulfilled amply and adequately for the first two centuries of its history.

What I wish to impress upon you is that this Company was organized as a training school and continued as a training school for more than two hundred years. It was never intended to be a fighting unit—a military company in the sense of one which is being trained to serve as a company in war; but it was intended to be a training company—a nursery for prospective officers. And it fully carried out its purpose as a training corps. As such it was the prototype of West Point, and of every other training institution for officers in this country down to the camp at Plattsburg Barracks. Perhaps we owe the existence of the famous Academy at West Point to the example of this Company. At all events, Henry Knox, who, as Secretary of War under Washington, was largely the factor in founding the Military Academy at West Point, received much of his early military instruction in this Company. General Benjamin Lincoln, the first Secretary of War under the Articles of Confederation, was Captain of this Company in 1786. Many other military men of note who sat in council with George Washington, were members of this Company, and had in mind the simple plan by which, using this Company as the instrumentality, five generations of men had been trained to become competent officers and military leaders. And so it is a fair statement that West Point, the Army Service Schools, the Plattsburg Training Camp—all of them are merely the repetition and elaboration of the original idea brought forward by Robert Keayne and his associates in 1637.

Three years ago we established, for the training of aspirants to commissions in the National Guard of Massachusetts, a training school which, in its objects, scope and method of operation, corresponds almost exactly with the purpose and methods of the old company of 1637. A limited number of young men of zeal and capacity are selected from each of the company units of our state troops annually, and these men come to Boston once a month to receive instruction to fit them to become commissioned officers, just as their predecessors in the old militia did in Colonial days. In this way we have turned out a large number of competent and well trained officers, and many of our graduates have received commissions in the regular army. I have been Commandant of that school since its establishment and still hold that office. Gentlemen: it is a gratifying coincidence to me that today I find myself, at the same time, in command of both the oldest and the youngest training schools of Massachusetts. [*Applause.*]

Now the military situation means to us in 1917 just what the military situation in 1637 meant to the Colonists of Massachusetts Bay. The call then was for competent military officers. The demand, in 1917, is for competent military officers to lead the mil-

lions of men to be raised, trained, equipped and organized if we are to send abroad an army that will prove capable of making good the promises of the United States to our Allies. The problem is the same; it differs only in magnitude. Perhaps, even, it is not relatively greater than the problem of 1637.

And what can this Company do in the solution of this problem, as well as in the solution of the many problems arising from this World War?

The participation of this Company as an organization in the war in one of the several roles possible to it has been a matter of much discussion, and many of our members believed that we should raise from our membership an active corps to go abroad. Our retiring commander, indeed, offered the services of a corps so raised to the government, and the offer was declined. This indicates that the policy of the government is against the raising of volunteer organizations and that the Company will have no opportunity to do its bit along this line. However, this will be in harmony with the past history of this Company. Never, in all the lapse of time from the Pequot War to the War with Spain has this Company served as an organization. It is equally true that in every war from the Pequot War to the present time, the Company has been represented, and well represented, by the percentage of its members serving as individuals, and leading the troops of the Colony, the Province, and the Commonwealth. And it will be so in this war. [*Applause.*]

Although denied the opportunity of active service, there remains to this Company its traditional duty of supporting the military establishment of the nation, of backing up all projects for training our armies and of sending them to the front under competent officers, and of doing whatever may be necessary from time to time, as the war goes on, to maintain popular enthusiasm in the cause—of being helpful in such ways as the needs of the moment indicate. That these opportunities for service of this character will come is not to be doubted, no more than the certainty that this ancient corps, with its influential, patriotic and intelligent membership, will be able to rise to these opportunities as it did last year, when the activities of this Company resulted in the giving to the recruits in training for service on the Mexican Border, practically all the instruction they ever received in marksmanship. That is an example of one of the kinds of helpfulness which may be open to this Company, and I am sure that many other opportunities will arise along lines that do not occur to us at the present time.

And when this war ends, as all wars end sometime, then, indeed, will come a time when a most serious and important mission will devolve upon this Company. The war once over—the people tired of war, tired of soldiers, tired of everything military, and rejoicing in the blessings of peace—the boys back home again, the anxieties



Photo by Oppenheim, Boston

FIRST LIEUT. WALTER L. TOUGAS
ADJUTANT

and sorrows remaining only as the recollection of an unpleasant dream—then will come the time when the voice of the pacifist will be heard in the land, urging the people to disarm—to throw away all that we shall have gained in a material way for the future defense of this nation—and to fall back again into that apathy as to things military which is responsible for our lamentable lack of preparation today; and the people will be ready to listen to this line of argument. For, it has been the invariable sequence of all past wars—this delusion that there will never be another war and that all money, thought and effort directed to war preparation will be wasted. Believe me, we are going to have that same delusion after this war, and the pacifists are going to take advantage of it. It is at this future time that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, its ranks filled with men of influence, of business acumen and of common sense, having an interest in the maintenance of a sound military policy in this country, and having knowledge of what constitutes a sound military policy, can meet this inevitable reaction from all things martial, and can champion the cause of rational national defense among our people.

In our annual pilgrimages we can be the apostles of the doctrine of wise and adequate preparation, and preach this doctrine throughout the country; in our own community we can advocate and support measures for a rational and effective military system; we can, as an organization, make a careful study of the military needs of the country; we can make this Company a school wherein our members may acquire a general understanding of the art of war, sufficient, at least, to enable them to give to our army and navy the fullest measure of intelligent support, to arouse their fellow citizens to the needs of the service, and to check up the attitude of their representatives in Congress and in the state legislature toward military legislation and appropriations. This Company can appoint itself a vigilance committee to see to it that, in the future, there shall be no time when we are destitute of ships, of munitions, of equipment, of trained officers to lead our forces on the sea and on the land. In this way this ancient Company will, in very truth, be carrying out in the Twentieth Century the mission and purpose for which it was created in the Seventeenth Century. [*Applause.*]

Gentlemen: It has been customary for the retiring Adjutant to act as toastmaster on these occasions, and it gives me pleasure at this time to present to you as the toastmaster of the evening the retiring Adjutant, Lieutenant Tougas. [*Applause.*]

First Regular Toast.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Slow in its preparedness but Mighty in its Strength when fully prepared.

(The band responded by playing "America.")

Second Regular Toast.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Her gilded dome as a magnetic beacon for all New England and the Atlantic Coast. Massachusetts holds her prominent position in the Union with her wealth and industries.

CAPTAIN STOVER. Gentlemen, our Governor has already addressed us, and our Lieutenant Governor says that the atmosphere is too military for him tonight, and he therefore begs to be excused from speaking; but we have one with us to respond for the Commonwealth who represents military Massachusetts, and he is of particular interest to us, because his grandfather, Captain Stephen Stimpson, who joined this Company in 1837 and who remained a member of it until his death in 1869, went out with the Company on the occasion of its Fall Field Day, on October 5, 1840, and there won a silver medal as the best shot in the Company. Captain Stimpson, alas, is no longer with us; but his medal is here tonight, and his grandson is present in the person of our Acting Adjutant General, Brigadier General E. Leroy Sweetser. [*Great applause.*]

BRIG. GEN. E. LEROY SWEETSER.

Mr. Commander, Gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: I have been drafted tonight, and as far as speaking is concerned it is not a selective draft either, it is a forced draft, but it gives me special pleasure to have the opportunity to say just a word to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company tonight, because I have not forgotten last June when I was at Framingham with the brigade and trying to recruit it to war strength, and I had some six or seven hundred new recruits who had never seen a rifle before. After my experience in the Spanish war I did not want to take those green recruits down on the border, expecting, of course, that we were going right into Mexico, without their ever having fired a rifle. I did not know how to get them to the rifle range. I did not have the time, and I did not have the money, to send them from Framingham to Boston and from Boston to Wakefield and back



Photo by Oppenheim, Boston

BRIG.-GEN. E. LEROY SWEETSER
ACTING THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

again the same day. It would take almost all the day to get there and back. But I wanted them to know something about shooting, the use of the rifle that we were giving to them. I had no means to do that from any funds that I had or from any power given me by the War Department. Still, I had got to have it done. I did just what I will do again under like circumstances, I wrote or sent for the commanding officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and I said, "I want thirty automobiles tomorrow morning at South Framingham to take 100 recruits to Wakefield and put them on the range. You have got officers who know how to shoot, from Colonel Lombard down. You can select the officers. I will turn 100 men over to you. You take them to Wakefield in the morning, leave them there, and bring them back at night." That was Saturday night. Sunday I got word to leave for Texas. Monday morning those thirty automobiles (and more) were there. They took over 100 men to Wakefield. I did not see them come back. I was on the way to El Paso; but I left those 600 recruits there, and every day until they were sent to me on the border the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company with a great deal of expense and at a great deal of personal inconvenience furnished the automobiles and took those men out to Wakefield to learn how to shoot, and when they came to me they had their records and they had their scores, and while they were green recruits they knew something about shooting. [*Applause.*] The State has never recognized that, but I tell you, when we were down there on the border, and saw those men come in, expecting that we might have to use them, the satisfaction I had of knowing your work cannot be expressed by me, and all I can say is that such work as that is work that counts.

While I am on the question of shooting, there has been mentioned, and I have been requested to wear here tonight, this medal which my mother's father won at the Fall Field Day of the Ancients in 1840 for shooting. [*Applause.*] After attending the Fall Field Day, taking part in all these festivities, and being able to hit the target, he must have been a man either of great capacity or of sound judgment. [*Laughter and applause.*]

It has been a pleasure for me as the Acting Adjutant General to place the insignia of your commanding officer around his neck. It is a pleasure for me to do that. We have been partners for a great many years. Our firm was organized during the Spanish war. We have closed up our business a number of times. Part of it is closed now. But I have never said much to him about it, because he is in my command now. I don't see why the Ancients don't come under me. And I want to say this. I have known your commanding officer for a great many years, having been personally associated with him, and you could not have selected a better commander or a better soldier. It is the same with your past commander. If any-

body has got to relieve him of his command I would rather do it than have anybody else. I have served with them both for years.

But these are serious times. We are at war. War at any time is serious business, and when we are at war with probably the greatest, strongest, most powerful military nation of the world, it is indeed serious. It is not a war of armies; it is a war of nations, nations against one another, and in order to be successful—and, gentlemen, when we are at war we must win, whatever the cost—we must be a united nation, one people, under one leadership, ready for any sacrifice, doing our best, a nation as a whole. I believe that while Uncle Sam is a little slow about waking up, when he does finally stand up in position to fight we are going to have an army composed of men with all the latest and best munitions and inventions of war that the world ever saw. When we take our place on the firing line, when a sector is assigned to us, we will have an army that when it strikes will be able to deliver the punch, and not only that, have the reserve and the resources back of it so that it will carry the fight on and on till we win. The red stripes on that flag will grow redder with the blood and the sacrifices of our men, but the white stripes in contrast will shine out brighter and purer, emblematic of the peace that will come. The stars in the blue field of heaven will look down on the stars of that flag not only in this new world but for the first time in the old world, and it will mean peace, liberty and equal rights for everyone. [*Applause.*]

Third Regular Toast.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Metropolis of New England, foremost city of the earth in nearly every field of endeavor, she, still remains the Hub of the Universe.

CAPTAIN STOVER. Gentlemen, it is not merely the army in uniform that is carrying on this fight. It is the great army of citizens behind the other army,—the citizen army led by our civil magistrates. Fortunately for Boston, we have a chief magistrate who is a live wire. The other day a man in my regiment came to me and asked for his discharge, saying that he had a wife dependent on him for support and he feared that she might starve to death if he went away in the army. Several days later he came to me again and said, "Well, I heard Mayor Curley speak last night and tell what he is going to do for the soldiers' families, so I guess my wife isn't so dependent on me as I thought she was. I'm going to stick to the regiment." That saves an old and experienced

soldier for the army. Mayor Curley has a great task before him. He has already sounded the note as to the line of action he is going to take. He proposes to get after those men who attempt to profit by the misfortunes of their neighbors by raising prices of the necessities of life. When you get after those extortioners, Mr. Mayor, I want you to remember the precedent that I am going to give you. In May, 1638, Samuel Cole, a member of this Company, was fined by the General Court twenty shillings for selling beer at two pence a quart. [*Laughter and applause, followed by cheers for Mayor Curley.*]

MAYOR CURLEY.

Mr. Commander, Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: I regret exceedingly that some pre-engagements make my stay with you exceedingly brief. I regret it greatly, for there is something in the atmosphere of an Ancients' dinner that calls up a flood of memories that ordinarily never appear.

It is an impossibility on an occasion of this character, in a hall that is embellished with the greatest eloquence the world has ever known, the eloquence of the flags that speak of valor, that speak of heroism, that speak of self sacrifice, not to be influenced by one's surroundings, and among those flags of every land no flag speaks with a louder voice than our own flag, the Stars and Stripes.

It is a great pleasure to be here as Mayor of the city and join with the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company on this, the 279th anniversary, in extending the hospitality of Boston to the Old Guard of New York. [*Applause.*]

We have been singularly and peculiarly privileged tonight in listening to an address of wonderful eloquence, of great depth and of profound power, the strongest argument that has been advanced in the last hundred years.

It was made by a modest man, by a retiring man, by a truly patriotic man, who said, "When the Spanish war came on I closed my law office and I responded to the call of country, when the Mexican war came on I closed my law office and I again responded to the call of country."

And today when liberty cries aloud from the battlefields of Europe he again closes his law office. Thank God, Massachusetts in her wisdom has selected a truly great man as head of her troops, Adjutant General E. Leroy Sweetser. [*Applause.*]

We look over the gathering tonight, and it differs from the gatherings of recent years. There are fewer men with dark hair, there are more men with silver locks or bereft of hair. The younger men are performing the same loyal service in this hour of our national life that the men of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery

Company have performed in every age for the last two hundred and seventy-nine years.

We are all creatures of environment, and, if Boston leads in every movement for better citizenship, for higher patriotism, Boston in large measure is the debtor of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, that for two hundred and seventy-nine years has promoted in Boston a spirit of patriotism that makes itself manifest in every homestead and permeates the very atmosphere itself.

I want to say to you, Mr. Commander, that the Boston of your day is as truly patriotic as the Boston of any other day in its entire existence. Boston was first among all the cities of America to blaze the way for the making of a success of the Liberty Loan bond issue by subscribing \$500,000 from her sinking funds.

We had a realizing sense that if the Liberty Loan bond issue were oversubscribed, as it should have been many times oversubscribed in the wealthiest nation in the world, the knowledge would gradually seep through the militant heads of the Hohenzollerns, and if it failed to seep through the militant heads of the Hohenzollerns it would be accepted by the people of the German empire as an indication that Americans as one man stood loyally behind the great leader of the American nation, Woodrow Wilson. [Applause.]

Not only on the question of funds have we taken a prominent part, but let it be said to the credit of the old city that in the matter of ministering to the wounded and caring for the ill Boston leads every city in America. The first Red Cross unit to sail from the United States since the declaration of war on the 6th day of April was the unit from the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, headed by our own Dr. Harvey Cushing, which is now ministering on the field of France. [Applause.]

That Red Cross unit was made possible through the subscription of patriotic women and men of Boston. We did not have to invite in every resident or property owner of the city; we sent out forty invitations; thirty-four persons responded. Someone said: "What will it cost to fit up a base hospital on Boston Common?" Dr. Cushing said, "\$25,000." A gentleman present said, "I move that we underwrite the \$25,000," and the motion carried unanimously. Someone else said, "Let us make it \$100,000," and the motion carried unanimously.

The newspapers reported it the following morning, and, within twenty-four hours of that small meeting held in the Mayor's office, Dr. Harvey Cushing received a summons from Lieutenant Colonel Keen, head of the Red Cross at Washington, asking him to come on, and to ascertain how quickly his company could be formed and prepare to sail.

Dr. Cushing said, "We will be ready to sail in seven days." The Federal government could not supply uniforms. Half of the men had not sufficient cash to buy uniforms. The government was not

in a position to supply blankets, the government was not in a position to supply the necessary equipment. Of the \$25,000 raised \$23,000 was turned over to Dr. Cushing; the uniforms were purchased, the blankets were purchased, the equipment was purchased, and, in seven days, Boston had the distinction of sending to the field of France the first ambulance corps since the declaration of war. [Applause.]

Yesterday, at Trinity Church, under the leadership of Dr. Mann, another ambulance corps attended the last Divine service they will attend for the present in the United States. It was a corps representing the Massachusetts General Hospital. Colonel Peabody, in charge of the Red Cross work here, said, "We have raised \$82,000; we have got enough to equip the Massachusetts General Hospital unit, but we have not any money for the remaining units, and the Boston City Hospital unit is liable to be drafted within ten days. What can you do?"

I said, "How much can you get?" He said, "I can get \$4,000." I said, "What will it cost?" He said, "\$12,000." I said, "I will call a special meeting of the City Council and send in an order for \$8,000. It has never been done before in the history of the city. I don't know whether it is legal or illegal, and I am not going to ask an opinion, because it might be an adverse one." [Applause.]

The City Council met today, and it voted unanimously in favor of \$8,000 to equip the Boston City Hospital, so the doctors and the nurses and the orderlies and the internes will have blankets and uniforms and proper equipment to take their place and represent the greatest nation in the world, America. [Applause.]

About three months ago Dr. Joel Goldthwait of the Robert Bent Brigham Hospital called at the office and said, "I have been requested by Secretary Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, to ask that the city assist in the establishment of an orthopedic base hospital at Boston. The disease known as ankylosis is general on the other side. A man has part of a limb shot off, and, unless he gets the right treatment, he loses the entire use of that limb for life."

I said, "Where do you want that hospital?" He said, "If the old Parker Hill reservoir could be converted into a mothers' rest playground, and so laid out that it could be turned over night into a reconstruction hospital, where men who have lost limbs might be taught the use of the remainder of their bodies, so that they could eke out an existence, instead of being objects of charity, we would like it."

And the City of Boston, through its City Council, appropriated \$25,000 to establish there a field hospital in connection with the Robert Bent Brigham Hospital, and it is rapidly nearing completion. They needed \$12,000 to fit out that orthopedic base hospital, and I asked the men working for the city, getting \$2 and \$2.50 a day, to

chip in and help out. They raised \$13,000 last year at \$1 a head for the Red Cross, and they raised \$4,200 to help fit out the orthopedic base hospital on Parker Hill.

We know that we have got to share our bread with the men on the other side of the ocean, and our City Council for the first time, in this war, in any war, voted \$50,000 to carry on agricultural work and assist in increasing the food supply of the City of Boston. There was a great protest from the golfers and a great protest from the baseball players, but we tore up the golf links and we tore up the baseball grounds, and we have planted food on that ground, and we hope to raise a reasonable sized crop in the field that we may share with the men on the other side of the ocean and make possible success for the allied cause. [Applause.]

It may not be generally known, but, when the Spanish American war took place and men like our good and patriotic friend General Sweetser went to the front, they were in poor circumstances. The wife of the private in the ranks became an object of charity, and, if the soldier remained away long, she was in grave danger of pauperism.

A bill was introduced by the City of Boston to provide for the payment of \$40 a month to the dependents of those who might be enlisted to serve in the present war. Up to the present time we have expended \$30,000 for the dependents of those who have enlisted to serve in the German war, and today the City Council on recommendation of the Mayor voted another \$100,000, in order that the dependents of any patriotic citizen who serves in this war shall no longer be the object of the cold charity of their neighbors or anybody else. [Applause.]

They are entitled to generous and just treatment, and, pledged to the sentiment of patriotism and justice generated by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, they are going to get it in the City of Boston. [Applause.]

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery this year have changed their uniform. They have donned the khaki. It is our desire that Faneuil Hall itself, the greatest institution in the whole world, the one bright diamond of human liberty in America, be restored to the old colonial lines; and the city has appropriated \$75,000 to restore Faneuil Hall to the condition it was in the day of Hancock and in the day of Adams, a model of its kind among colonial buildings in the entire New England states.

We are grateful as a city for the lesson that the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company teaches of patriotism and of unity. If there were an Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in every city in America men would sing with more fervor, with more spirit, with more determination, and would take into their hearts more, the words "My country, tis of thee, Sweet land of liberty. [Applause and cheers.]

Fourth Regular Toast.

OUR ALLIES.

Great Britain, the home of our Parent Company, the Honourable Artillery Company of London.

Nos Alliés, Qui Combattent Pour La Liberté, La Justice et La Civilisation Pour L'Humanité, L'Honneur et Le Droit des Nations.

Russia, that Newest of all Democracies.

CAPTAIN STOVER. In response to this triple toast we would like to take in all our allies, but we must restrict ourselves to three in response to the toast. Great Britain is our mother country, and, thank God, for the first time since 1783 we are together, fighting side by side. I wish to introduce Mr. John P. Trant, His Majesty's vice-consul at Boston. [Applause and cheers, everyone rising, and the band playing "God save the King."]

BRITISH VICE-CONSUL JOHN P. TRANT.

Mr. Commander, Members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts: In acknowledging the privilege and the satisfaction which I feel in being present with you this evening, I want to say right here, as representative of the British Government, and I know I may speak also of the Honourable Artillery Company of London, that we thank God that you have joined us at last.

It certainly seems to me that this occasion symbolizes amongst all others that which we have been witnessing during the past few weeks, the merging of these two great countries together after so many years of separation. It must be known to you generally, members of this Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, that your comrades across the sea have from the very inception of the war laid aside that expansion, *bon camaraderie* and good fellowship which has since their inception characterized the two sister societies, and they have given their time absolutely to the purpose for which they were originally founded, namely, the infusion amongst the great democracy of the British empire of the military idea of training officers, of infusing the spirit of patriotism where such patriotism might be lacking, and generally of waking up the whole of the British empire. It has been a splendid thing that the Honourable Artillery Company of London has accomplished, and I am persuaded that this child of the old mother will from now onwards go forward in the same example and show to this country, to Massachusetts, and to the rest of America, the necessity of going forward and achieving victory.

I can say from my own knowledge of the situation that America will not fail us in this time. I need hardly say that for three years our country, together with our beloved allies, has borne the burden and the heat of the day, and though we are by no means down-hearted we look towards this great and democratic country to come to us at this hour of our trial and help us more speedily to beat our foe.

It will be my great privilege tomorrow to register myself with the great young manhood of America for military service. Alas, it will not, I fear, be my privilege when the time comes to join those young men who will in due course of time go forward to the other side. There are, I am sorry to say, but few men versed in consular affairs that can at this time be spared for the actual fighting, though I have from time to time offered my services in this regard in order to join my brother, who is now in France, and also my two sisters, one of whom is driving a motor ambulance, and the other, from whom I heard only a week ago, who told me that she had recently been nursing members of the American Legion of the Canadian expeditionary force. Perhaps you think that the task of going forward into the trenches was not for us consular officers a very strenuous affair, but I can assure you, gentlemen, that after almost three years of constant toil from morning till night, without even a week's respite, such an idea affords a prospect of wonderful rest and recreation, the more so that we feel that it would give ourselves a chance really of getting back at the foe whom we would so dearly like to meet. But in this connection we have the consolation that America is going forward to help us, and our work in future will be so much the lighter.

It may perhaps be news to you that a British recruiting mission has now arrived in this country, and those British subjects who will not come within the measure of the United States draft will be enjoined to offer their services to the military forces of Canada or Great Britain. [Applause.] It will be an inspiration to them all to see the loyal way in which America comes forward, and we hope that shoulder to shoulder, together with our brave allies, who have done so much in holding back our desperate foe, we shall in the end—I know we shall in the end—convince this brutal foe that liberty, fraternity and equality shall never perish from this earth. [Applause.]

CAPTAIN STOVER. Our first ally and our latest ally, once again side by side, France. We have tonight one who at the head of his men fought from the Belgian frontier to the Somme. I take pleasure in presenting to you one who has shed his blood for France, Lieut. Morize, of the delegation of

officers now instructing at Harvard University. [Applause and cheers, the band playing *La Marseillaise*.]

LIEUT. A. MORIZE.

Mr. Commander, Gentlemen: I have been asked to speak to you in English; I do so willingly, but I wish first to take the precaution of confessing to you that this language, which you have the privilege of speaking from your infancy, is for me still full of mysteries, and that when I try to use it I feel as if I were only six or seven years old. Now, children of seven are not usually permitted to speak in assemblies as important as this one; but there is a word which is taught to all small children, it is—"Thank you." I wish that this should be my first word also. Thank you for your kindly thought in desiring the presence this evening of the French officers who have come to Harvard to bring to the young men of America, not a science which they do not possess, but merely their friendship and their experience of a war in which all things are new and unforeseen,—even the barbarity shown by our enemies. Thank you for the welcome that you have given me, which makes me feel profoundly that I am here not a stranger among strangers, but a friend among friends. [Applause.] Thank you, gentlemen. [Renewed applause.]

But it seems to me that, in all reunions, in all fêtes, in all manifestations of public or social life, there is present in every heart a feeling greater, higher, more moving, more harrowing, than human words can express. War is upon us,—war, the immense, the terrible and the magnificent, devouring men, breaking hearts, laying waste our beautiful country-sides and putting tears in the eyes of mothers, of sisters and of sweethearts,—war, which is the most frightful thing in the world when it means that which Germany has willed it to mean, that is to say, the extermination of whole people by the most barbarous methods,—the war which has spread in our trenches flaming liquids and the fatal mists of asphyxiating gases,—the war which has destroyed the fruit trees of the gardens of France and the cathedrals of our cities,—the war of the submarine, which has stamped on the forehead of Germany, like an ineffaceable brand of shame, the crime of the *Lusitania*,—but also, gentlemen, war which is the most beautiful thing on earth in the world, when it means the struggle of the whole world to save an ideal without which life itself has no longer meaning or value. [Applause.]

In truth, nothing is more beautiful, and it is for that war that, in a splendid surge, America has risen. The day when you, who have no dearer treasure than liberty, saw that the liberty of the world was about to be destroyed; the day when you, who gave to the word democracy its most noble meaning and its highest realization, understood that democracy was about to be destroyed; the day when you, whose entire history is summed up in the word "Independence,"

realized that a barbarous power would efface this word from the very history of the world,—that day did you rise and, throwing your sword into the balance, constitute yourself the justice-doer. Assuredly you love peace, and I know but one nation that loves peace more perhaps than you: it is France. But today the price of peace is war. And the Allies who are suffering, bleeding, dying, turn their eyes toward you, and wait.

Gentlemen, the very name of the United States means to us hope and the certainty of victory. This victory will be our victory. We want it to be complete, absolute, decisive,—and after having passed thirty-four months in the trenches, after having lived in intimacy with our soldiers, I dare affirm that not one, no, not one among them has any other ideal or any other wish. You will make it possible for them to keep this wish and to realize this ideal. And this "Thank you," which was my first word, will burst from the hearts of all the soldiers of France when they see near them the khaki uniforms of your soldiers.

Gentlemen, you who represent in your country an ancient tradition of patriotism and of military spirit, allow a French soldier to drink to the Honorable Artillery Regiment. [*Great applause and cheers.*]

CAPTAIN STOVER. Gentlemen, we hold out the hand of friendship to our youngest sister republic, we offer to her our counsel, our assistance, our advice. Tonight we have to speak for her the Russian consul at Boston, Hon. Joseph A. Conry. [*Applause, the band playing the Russian National Hymn.*]

HON. JOSEPH A. CONRY.

Mr. Commander, Gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: Following the example established by the British consul, and emulating as well as I may the beautiful speech of the French soldier, while introduced to you as the Russian consul out of deference to the gathering I will address you in English.

I am responding, according to your presiding officer, for the newest republic, Russia our ally. It was our ally at the beginning. The first representative from America to the Court of Russia in 1780 was a Massachusetts man, Francis Dana, afterwards the chief justice of our Supreme Court. The first minister from the United States to the Court of Russia was a Massachusetts man, John Quincy Adams, appointed in 1809 and subsequently President of the United States. Russia was our friend while we were colonies. During the time that John Quincy Adams was our minister to Russia, Russia offered to act as a mediator between the two countries, United States and Great Britain, in the war of 1812. Fifty-three years ago this very night there lay anchored in Boston harbor a Russian fleet sent to American waters by Russia as a mani-

festation of her good will and her moral and physical support of the United States of America, during the Civil war. [*Applause.*] And, gentlemen, two years later the Congress of the United States adopted a resolution of congratulation to the people of Russia, and to carry this resolution to Russia, sent a special ambassador, another Massachusetts man, Captain Gustavus Fox of Lowell, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy during the war. In one of the addresses which Captain Fox made in Europe he said:—"that at a time in the history of our republic when it seemed as though we might never stand again, when we were menaced by the countries of the world, Russia was with us, our friend, and the people of the United States will never forget the people of Russia." [*Applause.*] I have talked with men who served in the Union ranks during that great conflict of more than fifty years ago, and they have related with enthusiasm the truly magical effect which the news of the arrival of the Russian fleet in the port of New York brought to the Union lines. It gave to them an encouragement and assurance that they did have a friend in the world. And that, my friends, was the reason why, from the first hour that the existing war was declared by this republic, I always advocated the sending of a military force to France, not for the military value that it might have but for the moral effect that it would have upon the people of France, to assure them that the people of the United States were in perfect sympathy with the magnificent struggle that they were making to perpetuate republican liberty in republican France.

My friends, it is positively astonishing how very, very few of our American people appreciate the fact tonight that this country is at war;—how very few of our American citizens realize the tragedy that is daily developed in Europe. Within forty-eight hours in this very hotel a man said to me, "This war is all unnecessary. Germany won't attack us." I said to him, "Germany won't attack us? You speak the word of a prophet. What reason have you to believe that Germany will not attack us?" "Oh," he said, "Germany has no cause to attack us." Ah, my friends, that is the feeling, that is the indefinable feeling that is only too prevalent at the present time; the feeling of the man at ease, the slick and the prosperous man, whose vital organs are snugly encased in solid layers of comfortable fat, the man who does not know the meaning of the ambition of the German war lord. What was the reason Germany attacked Belgium? Why did Germany attack France? Why the German attack on Russia? What is the underlying reason for Germany's course of conduct from the invasion of Belgium with its revolting horrors, to the Turkish Alliance, the sinking of the *Lusitania* and the ruthless submarine warfare? That Germany might strike terror to the heart of the civilized world as the first step in securing German world control. And the American who fails to appreciate this fact is not familiar with the history of the world. The superb in-

difference to European ambitions of the average American citizen is equalled only by his disdain for foreign affairs and his indifference toward disagreeable facts together with his contempt for history. The history of the world shows that men have been seized with desire to conquer in almost every century. As President Wilson stated in his proclamation, announcing the draft, "we are arrayed against a power which has sought to impose its will upon the world by force." History shows that other men have sought to impose their will upon the world by force.

There lived some few centuries ago within the country now ruled over by Wilhelm a man named Attila. Attila, the Scourge of God, swept all over central, western and southern Europe. He sought to impose his will upon the world by force, and even as Wilhelm and his forces are devastating France and Belgium today so Attila devastated all the country of central and western and southern Europe. There was another man a few centuries later who operated in precisely the same manner in Asia, in the central and the southern and the far eastern part of Asia. Genghis Khan invaded China and took Peking, and acted just as the German forces are acting in Belgium today, levying great fines on the populous cities and deporting the men and women back to his own country. He sought to impose his will upon the world by force. Precisely in the same spirit as the power with which we are at war, he established his own code of laws and every line of occupation was made servile, except the profession at arms. Wilhelm imitates Genghis Khan in deportation of men and women, in looting cities and in classing the citizens as ignoble in the presence of the noble Junker.

Then history records a few years later the appearance of another war lord ambitious to impose his will upon the world by force, Bajazet, Sultan of the Turks, sometimes called "Lightning" because of the celerity and quickness with which he moved large armies. He swept across Asia Minor through Bulgaria, Macedonia and Serbia, conquering all before him, devastating and destroying even as Germany is doing today.

While Bajazet was gloating over his seven years of destructive campaigning, completely in control of the Byzantine Empire in Europe and Asia, and Christian states everywhere were in mortal terror, another man seized with the inflammation of fame fell upon Bajazet, destroying his armies but continuing the policy of imposing his will upon the world by force. Timur, a descendant of one of the chieftains of Genghis Khan, another scourge of God, raged over the old battlefields, despoiling whatever was left and capturing cities hitherto far removed from warring tribes. He ordered the collection of 100,000 human skulls to be used for building pyramids by which his name would be forever remembered as the soldier who struck terror into the hearts of his enemies as the first step toward control of the world. Nothing in history appears to prove that

Attila or Genghis Khan or Bajazet or Timur were ever moved by any emotion of affection or friendship in attacking and conquering any country within their reach. The present Emperor of Germany is moved by the same lust of dominion. World empire is his ambition. With this ambition first in mind, gentlemen, if Germany succeeded in breaking through the British naval power, thus compelling England to surrender and giving Germany control of the sea, would feelings of love and affection restrain Wilhelm from crossing the Atlantic and invading the United States? No, gentlemen! The United States with its vast wealth, its unprotected shores, its lack of arms and equipment, is the golden goal which Wilhelm sought from which to repay all the expenses of this great war.

That, Mr. American Citizen, is the situation which confronts you, and you are to determine whether or not you are willing to continue to enjoy the liberties of American manhood under American freedom or whether you are to become a humble ball-bearing castor, supporting on your shoulders one of the bureaus of the house of Hohenzollern. [*Applause.*]

That, gentlemen, is the situation which exists today. Why should Wilhelm pause in that onward sweep? The dream of ambition of the conqueror is the same today as it was a thousand years ago; from the North Sea down through Europe, across through Turkey and Persia and India and China and Japan, the Pacific watering one side of the United States, the Atlantic the other, and the power of the War Lord encompassing it all. Ah, my friends, make no mistake regarding the ambition of this mighty War Lord. And as against this brutal War Lord of barbarism, as against this new incarnation of the spirit of Attila and Timur and Bajazet, as against this noble chieftain who has made his miserable alliance with the Sultan of Turkey, thereby putting his stamp of approval upon every Turkish massacre which has horrified civilization during all the past centuries, as against this combination of loathsome degradation your father's voice cries out in bitter protest. Your father was a soldier, and in that great land unknown to us common mortals your father's soul mingles with the souls of all those noble men who in every age fought the battle of liberty from the time that liberty first lighted its torch by the Star of Bethlehem to the birth of the American republic. Your father's spirit calls out to you from this vast host. He appeals to you to protect what he fought for, what he won and dying bequeathed to you with the admonition that you protect and defend it with your life if necessary, and your answer is, "All that I have to give I gladly give. Liberty, law and life eternal, whatever I have I received from America. All that I have to give I willingly give to America. I will give my life." [*Applause.*]

Fifth Regular Toast.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

"*Stand your ground*," rang out the command in 1775 to the Middlesex farmers at Concord; "*Stand your ground*," our gallant Colonel Stover has made the regimental motto of the old Middlesex and Suffolk "Dandy Fifth"; and "*Stand your ground*" we will couple tonight with the words of the immortal Webster at Bunker Hill: "This column *stands on union*." Whether on native heath or alien soil the National Guard responds for duty, it will be found *standing its ground* for the Union and for human liberty *now and forever*.

CAPTAIN STOVER. We regret that tonight the distinguished representative of the Army who had been asked to respond to this toast, was unable to be present. But in the broadest sense, the Army and the National Guard are now one organization, or perhaps more properly, parts of the same organization. We have here tonight one who is abundantly able to voice the sentiments of the National Guard in which he has long been a spiritual leader, if not a physical leader, and I take pleasure in presenting to you the Chaplain of the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, William F. Dusseault. [*Applause.*]

REV. WILLIAM F. DUSSEAULT.

Mr. Commander and American Soldiers: I appreciate the great honor of speaking for the National Guard, and especially the privilege of speaking of that body in this presence. As I look about me I see the faces of many who have had actual experience in that guard, men who have given it such valiant, such devoted and such effective service that it would seem superfluous in a presence like this to attempt to add anything to that which is already in their minds. In some quarters I hear harsh criticism of the National Guard. If anyone has anything to say against the National Guard I am sure that the inception is found in ignorance of the guard and its history. No man who has served in the National Guard claims that it is perfect. We know its limitations. As much as we regret them, we freely, manfully and candidly acknowledge them. But I am going to ask you what we have in our country that will take the place that has been occupied by the National Guard of our land. I believe that it exemplifies something that is thoroughly American in its spirit. It has given noble service.

A man comes home after a heavy day's toil and sits down to the delicious dinner that has been prepared by his good wife, the children, the servants, have done everything for his comfort, and he smacks his lips and looks complacently about the feast that affords

him so much pleasure. After dinner he sits in the best seat, where the light is the best, and reads his evening paper, everything being done to make him comfortable and happy. He complacently looks about and says, "What a fine home I have. Oh, how I love my wife, my children and my family." I am glad he enjoys it, I am glad that he appreciates its joys, but I will tell you the real test of whether he loves his home and family is not in his capacity to enjoy all they so freely contribute to him. I would like to know what he will do for them, what sacrifice he is willing to make. Those are the great tests of whether he loves home and family. Oh, we are said to be a very patriotic nation. We enjoy privileges that are rare even in this era of civilization. Education is free to everyone who will accept it. Social advantages are freely offered to all classes of people, and there is no place in all this wide world where so many people can "get rich quick." Of course we enjoy these privileges, I am glad that we, in a sense, appreciate it, but whether we love country or not is not to be tested by our capacity of enjoyment of its privileges, we must stand better tests than that. What are we willing to do for it? What sacrifices are we ready to make for it?

I appeal to you who know, have not members of the National Guard made sacrifices? Have not the exigencies of the service compelled them to become almost strangers in their own homes? Is it not true that they have been so concentrated in their efforts, so buried up in the details and the administration of the affairs of the National Guard, that it has been well nigh impossible for them to reach success in the commercial pursuits of life? I want to know if they have not made sacrifices. Is there anyone, from the commanding general down to the enlisted man, who, if he has been called upon, has not willingly made sacrifices? They have stood real tests. I have no time, for I will not take it from the other speakers, to say more on this line, but I can surely ask you to look into your own memories and find there a confirmation for what I have indicated. We represent the volunteer system. It has its imperfections, but it has a splendid place in our past history, and I am glad that provision is made so that the National Guard can be by volunteers recruited to full war strength.

We have adopted what I believe is a just measure. We have committed ourselves to what we call a selective draft. Well, let it be universal in a true sense, let it be complete. You select a man to stay at home. Doesn't the soldier need the wheat, the potatoes, that the man at home can raise? See to it that he works on the farm. If necessary, see to it that he works not five days but six, and if it is necessary to get the required amount let him work seven days. The soldier does it. If a man is selected to stay at home because he is a skillful machinist and we must have him in the munition factory, we must have him making the things that are absolutely essential to the military success, make him work under

discipline. Why should he escape? He does not begin to stand the risk that the man who is selected to go to the front, or to crouch in the trench, to risk his life, stands. If necessary make him work six days, make him work seven days. Make him work ten hours, fourteen hours, sixteen hours, if it is necessary. [Applause.] I plead for an equitable distribution of the burdens of war. Some men think that our share in this war is to lend a billion or two billion of dollars at 3½ per cent interest, think that our share, added to that, is to sell munitions, to sell all sorts of supplies at extravagant, inflated war prices. What a wonderful sacrifice is that! Is it true that we are commercialized? If so, we don't deserve a foot of soil to stand upon. I don't believe it. I believe the American people are not commercialized. I believe the magnificent sacrifice, the splendid valor of France will burn deep in the consciousness of America. I believe we will never forget the great work of that great English navy. I believe that we will be true to the great American spirit.

I have said to you before that I acknowledge that war is hell. When war ruthlessly murders women and children, when war bombards non-combatants, when ruthlessly it shatters historic monuments, when it destroys precious works of art that cannot by any possibility be replaced, when it deports people innocent of any wrong and reduces them to slavery and will drive the maidens like cattle to be used for breeding, it is hell—deepest, blackest hell. Because we respect the purity of woman, because we respect the sanctity of home, because the great American heart believes in giving a child an opportunity to come into a field of usefulness and effectiveness, because we have appreciation of the great value of historic monuments, because we know the priceless worth of art, and because we hate cruelty, yes, though war is hell, I thank God that we are going into it. It will take time, time to organize, time to equip, time to train, but we will go into the war and we will knock hell out of it. [Applause.]

Sixth Regular Toast.

THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS
Long may it continue to cherish the old traditions.

CAPTAIN STOVER. It has been our practice in response to this toast year by year to permit the retiring commander to pronounce his valedictory, and I take pleasure in presenting General Lombard. [Great applause.]

GENERAL WALTER E. LOMBARD.

Colonel Stover, Comrades and Friends: This toast, The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, or some toast similar thereto, is generally proposed at these anniversary banquets not for the purpose

of giving the retiring commander a chance to make a speech, but rather to afford him an opportunity to thank the members for the support which has been given him during his administration.

For this reason I desire at this time to express my sincere thanks to those members of the Company who have done everything possible to make my administration a success and to assure them I deeply appreciate the work that they have done during the past year.

The Adjutant, Lieutenant Tougas [applause], is entitled to considerable credit for being untiring in his efforts to make the Fall Field Day trip and the present anniversary as successful as any functions of this nature which have preceded them.

And I have not sufficient vocabulary to express my appreciation of the work of my two Lieutenants, Tom Ratigan and Joe Gahm. [Applause.] They have seconded me heartily in every effort in behalf of the command, and when needed have been on deck from morning until night and on some occasions from night until morning.

It is doubtful if any previous Captain of the Ancients was ever blessed with two such sympathetic and active workers, and I desire to publicly acknowledge my obligations to them and to express to them my heartfelt gratitude for all the help they have given me while in command of the Ancients.

Last week a sudden call took me to Washington, and while on the train my thoughts kept turning to this historic Company and the changes which have taken place in it during the last two hundred and seventy-nine years.

These thoughts kept jingling in my ears until I could no longer resist the temptation to write them down on a scrap of paper, thinking possibly some of the members might be interested in them.

Today those of you who attended the church services at the Old South for the first time in a year listened to a most patriotic sermon by my friend Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell and heard delivered by my former Chaplain, Rev. Edward A. Horton, a beautiful ode entitled America and Democracy. I am now going to worry you some more by obliging you to listen to my ode entitled:

THE MODERN ANCIENTS.

Long, long ago, from over the sea
Came men, well trained in the old country:
Landing on the shores of Boston bay
They formed this corps you have seen today.

From its birth in sixteen thirty-eight
Through many years to the present date
Its fame has travelled from shore to shore
And we trust 'twill live for ever more.

In that day, its men in armor plate
On training days drilled early and late
Always preparing and ready to fight
Every foe which might come in sight.

In later days they've often been seen
On Boston streets and on Common green
With uniforms of motley array
And ev'ry color, from blue to gray.

Today this corps has been born again
Wearing uniforms which have no stain,
Bearing rifles they know how to shoot
And followed by machine guns to boot.

But the change in clothes is not all
For every Ancient in this grand hall
Wearing O.D. wants, if he is fit,
In the present war to do his bit.

Like Teddy to France, we tried to go
But in the Senate, they all said *no*
For those gentlemen were very wise,
We'd Teddy's double in Sergeant Keyes.

A field battery we tried to form
With which the Germans' trenches to storm
But our good A.G. quietly said
That for a year guns could not be had.

Then rifles we tried quite hard to get
And we had some job, you all may bet.
But get them we did, for with the aid
Of friends in Congress the wires were laid.

If Woodrow won't trust us out of sight
And in trenches permit us to fight
We'll be ready, with powder and ball
When ordered out by Gov'nor McCall.

Perhaps traditions have been busted
But that's better than have arms all rusted,
And unable to meet attackers,
Or to be called a lot of slackers.

Tonight we are here to feast and dine
But tomorrow let's get into line
And show the Nation, one and all
We are ready to answer the call.

Carrying its flag with stripes of red
Color of the blood our fathers shed,
With blue field spangled with many stars,
We must prove ourselves true sons of Mars.

And with its streaming stripes of white,
Symbol of peace not yet in sight,
May our beloved flag long wave on high;
To protect it, we're willing to die.

[*Applause.*]

Seventh Regular Toast.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

Showing us how to better conduct ourselves that we may travel
the straightest road in the fulfilment of our duties.

CAPTAIN STOVER. This Company has, from its earliest days, kept close under the wing of the clergy, and the anniversary sermon is an institution as firmly rooted in the life of the organization as its annual election. In 1717, two centuries ago today, the preacher was the Rev. Thomas Blowers, of Beverly. In 1817, one century ago, the preacher was the Rev. Daniel C. Saunders, of Medfield, a learned man, formerly the president of the University of Vermont, who, with his family, had been obliged to flee from Burlington when that city was threatened with bombardment by the British flotilla on Lake Champlain in 1814. In 1917 our preacher is the Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, and in order that he may have an opportunity to say some things to you which he may have in mind, but which he did not feel to be appropriate to include in his sermon, I now call upon him to respond to this toast. [*Applause.*]

REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.

Mr. Commander and Gentlemen: It is perfectly obvious to a new comer into your Company that this is a place for reminiscence. I have a little memory of my own that arises in my mind tonight, recalled by a former chaplain, who tells me tonight that forty-five years ago he did for you what I tried to do today, and that for forty-five years he has enjoyed these banquets one after the other. Now add ten years to that, eleven years if you will, and it brings you back to the old war of 1861 to 1865.

On a certain Saturday night when I was a lad of ten we received a telegram from my father, who was anticipating that as usual on Saturday night he would be able to be in the town of New Haven, Conn. He had made a great discovery. Calling that Saturday morning upon John Ericsson, the great Swedish inventor, to get a little information as to how he might protect a wooden vessel from the shot of an enemy, Mr. Ericsson had said, "Oh, but I have something that would be invulnerable against the attack of an enemy," and took down from a chest of books a little dust covered model of the Monitor. Mr. Ericsson had had trouble with our government, and had sworn a great Swedish oath that he never would set foot in Washington, but he was very anxious that this model of the first

ironclad of the world might be used in this country. And hereby hangs a tale. The young Swedish engineer had invented that model when the Crimean war was on. He had offered it to Napoleon and had received a gold medal and a letter of thanks when it was returned to him. He had hoped that this little model might be turned into a ship of war and used against his hereditary foe, Russia. It came too late. It was returned to the engineer. He then offered it to the English admiralty. They turned it down. It was too novel for them. When he came over here, as millions of men have come, he brought it with him, and it was waiting for use that Saturday morning when my father called at his office. He told him to take it to Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy, and get it adopted by our country.

My father immediately went through New Haven to Hartford, where Gideon Welles was spending the week-end. Mr. Welles looked at the model with admiration and bade my father take it immediately to Washington. "Waste no time whatever. Take it to the naval board and get them to adopt it." So we got the telegram, and I remember it as keenly as I remember the honor of being invited to be your chaplain today. My father did not come home, but he went to Washington. He had easy access to the White House, because when he was in Washington at the time that Lincoln arrived he and a few loyal Northern men, feeling the peril of President Lincoln pending his inauguration, organized themselves into the Cassius M. Clay battalion and patrolled the White House. They guarded the person of President Lincoln when he might easily have been kidnapped, carried across the river and taken into the South. Those few Northern men shouldered muskets; they wore no uniform, but they did the duty which was necessary to give us a President in 1861. When your Massachusetts troops, halted in Baltimore, got by and arrived in Washington, these few loyal Northern men were mustered out of service, and we have as a proud trophy today, signed by Abraham Lincoln, the honorable discharge of this dad of mine from the service of his country in those dark days. Having made Mr. Lincoln's acquaintance there was no difficulty in getting an audience that Sunday morning, for he arrived there Sunday morning before church, and Dad begged Mr. Lincoln to come on Monday morning at eleven o'clock to the naval board and assist him in getting the Monitor model passed by Smith and Davis and Paulding, the three admirals who had the first and the last word as well.

On Monday morning at eleven o'clock Dad brought out from his gripsack the model of the Monitor, showed it to the President and the naval board, and turning to the President said: "What do you think of it, sir?" "It strikes me," said he, "that, as the western girl said when she put her foot in her stocking, there is something in it." Then Mr. Lincoln bowed himself out and left my father to the tender mercies of those gentlemen. Remember that this model

had been turned down by the British admiralty. It was now turned down by Smith, Davis and Paulding. They told my father that he could take it home and worship it, it was unlike anything in the heavens above or the earth beneath or the waters under the earth. He took it home. But as he passed through Baltimore he wondered what he could do to get Ericsson there, because unless he could get Ericsson to Washington there would have been no Monitor on the 9th of March, 1862, to meet the Merrimac. Mr. Ericsson had said that under no circumstances would he go, he had been shamefully treated by the officials in Washington. But my father had noticed the pride that was in his face when he showed him the gold medal that had been struck in his honor by Napoleon, and the letter of thanks, and he thought, "It must be that his weak spot is his vanity," and he conceived an interview which went off the next morning like this.

He arrived at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning at Mr. Ericsson's office in Beach street. Ericsson said: "How is it?" "Glorious." "Glorious? Why, you don't say so? What did they say?" "Well, Mr. Smith said that it was worthy of the genius of an Ericsson." And the pride fairly danced in his eyes. "Mr. Davis said it was just the thing with which to clean the Rebels out of Charleston harbor." "How about Smith?" "Well, I had trouble with him. I could not convince him that the thing would float." He said if made of iron as it left the ways it would go deep into the water and never would rise. But, I said, 'If I had Ericsson here for five minutes he would convince the devil that it would rise.' That touched Ericsson, and he said, "I will go tonight." But for that there would have been no Monitor.

Ericsson went there the next day, and there found a telegram had preceded him. The naval board were ready to fire him out, they had no use for an invention that had been turned down the day before. Then Ericsson rose to the situation and said, "Gentlemen, do you mean to write yourselves down as ninnies? Did you ever see a tin dipper on top of a hoghead sink unless there were a hole in the dipper? If a vessel is made of iron may it not float?" We all know that iron ships float. These gentlemen said, "Bring us the evidence that it will float, and we will order a boat." Ericsson came back for a second interview and demonstrated that the Monitor would float, and then they ordered a boat, but in the documentary contract that came over from Washington was a clause saying that the contractors must be responsible for the success of that vessel on her trial trip. Gentlemen, the trial trip was the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac. The Monitor had not been accepted by the government; she was the private property of three gentlemen. Mr. Ericsson was to have one-fourth of the profits if there were profits, and the three gentlemen were to take the burden of furnishing the United States government with a vessel of war.

Now see how providential the whole thing was. Their private property!

Well, now, my memory goes back to a very happy day, and on that account I am here tonight with this story for you. My father said, "That vessel is going to make history. I am going to take my two oldest boys down to New York to see her." We went to New York. My mother gave me my best Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes to wear, and we went all over the Monitor, underneath and then into the tower. We noticed that there was a circular ladder on the inside, giving the people on the inside of the tower access to the top, and the top was grated across by parallel bars, so that if any smoke came back on the recoil it could find easy egress. Remember, I was only a lad of ten, but what happened on that day burned in my memory. As I came on top I could see that one of those guns had been canted up in the air and I could look down the muzzle of that gun. I said, "Something will be fired out of that gun at the enemy presently," and feeling a thrill of patriotism and a desire to make the sacrifice that you suggest, sir, I gave up one of my gloves, I squeezed it into a small wad, and making sure that nobody was looking I let it go down the mouth of that gun,—a very kiddish performance.

One week later the Monitor went into action, on Sunday morning, March 9, 1862. You remember the consternation of the people when they read the message on Saturday that the Merrimac had appeared and had put the Congress and the Cumberland and the Minnesota out of commission. You remember the terror in Washington when they felt on that Sunday that the rest of our navy would go down before the attack of the Merrimac. On Saturday night the vessel got there at nine o'clock. The next morning it went into action, and by twelve o'clock at noon, a little after noon, the Merrimac was put out of action and retreated badly wounded, and the battle was over. By four o'clock in the afternoon the city of New Haven had awakened to the consciousness that one of its citizens, my dad, had had something to do with getting that result, he was one of the three owners of the Monitor, he had discovered it from Ericsson, he had put it through. In the afternoon the mayor and aldermen were there. Friends were there. The house was full. Then there came a telegram, which I would like to reproduce, but which read like this:

"The Monitor has beaten the Merrimac. We will pay for your boat. Build us six more like her.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN" [Applause.]

Then a small boy lifted up his voice and said, "I had a hand in it myself." Now, I say that because it is the story of a boy, and a boy's remembrance of what took place.

You know what took place in connection with that battle. There

were two officers on board the Monitor when she met the Merrimac at eight o'clock that Sunday morning. Now, whoever is in charge of a ship is called its captain. No matter what his rank may be, he is the captain, the executive officer. But the executive officer on board of the Monitor—and there were only 56 men all told, engineers, stokers and all—was only a lieutenant in the United States Navy, and the next highest officer was in charge of the turret. The guns were fired by the second officer in charge until the lieutenant, who was in supreme control, in looking through the eye holes in the little deck-house that protected the wheel, the steering gear, was disabled by a shot from the enemy that came directly in front of his eyes. He called for help. The officer from the turret relieved the commander in chief and took his position and carried the battle through. When the battle was over it was discovered that the commander in that fight was only a lieutenant, and the man who fired the guns and took control until relieved was a midshipman, a cadet out of Annapolis, a lad of twenty. That great battle was fought by a vessel not in the commission of the United States, and by two young men who carried it bravely and gloriously through.

That is the kind of men that were at the front in 1861 to 1865, and I say from what I know of the young men of today that the breed still continues, that the men of today are the Dana Greenes that pant for the opportunity to do the thing that was done then. You gentlemen of age and maturity were once lads. You dared to fight. You counted it no cost, no sacrifice, to do what you could for your country. Never in its history was there a greater demand or a greater need, perchance a greater peril, than we face today, but the breed is still true to the stock. You believe it, and I believe it, and though we are slow to accumulate momentum we shall strike when we strike, and we will fight to kill. [Applause.]

Eighth Regular Toast.

OUR GUESTS.

How very necessary to our enjoyment is your presence here.

CAPTAIN STOVER. To speak for the large and distinguished assemblage of guests who have honored us by their presence tonight calls for a real Speaker, and I am going to introduce, to respond to this toast, the one man who has been proclaimed official Speaker for the present year by act of legislature, Hon. Channing H. Cox, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HON. CHANNING H. COX.

Mr. Commander, Gentlemen of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company: The first time that I ever heard of this organization was when I was a lad living in Manchester, N. H. We had a neighbor

who was a member of the Amoskeag Veterans. One time about this season of the year he came home, and he was ill for two or three days, and it was said that during his illness he insisted upon frequent applications of ice to the head and that he was irritable and cross. The first day he came out into the open I remember he passed our house and my father asked, "What has been the matter with you?" Drawing himself up with his full military bearing he said, "Sir, I have been the victim of the ferocious hospitality of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston." I think I know something of what your ferocious hospitality means when I have been entertained as I have tonight, and I appreciate the delicate compliment paid in the confidence you have displayed in me in thinking that I alone of all this vast galaxy of talent should be able to take my feet at this late hour.

But, my friends, although there is much that I have in my heart to say, I shall try to respond to the toast, "Our Guests." I am not content merely to thank you for this splendid hospitality of the evening, but I wish to express a deep sense of appreciation for all that you have been and all that you are, for your long and splendid history. You have made a splendid contribution to what has gone to make up one of the greatest assets of Massachusetts today, and that is a real sense of patriotism. We need here in Massachusetts and we need here in this country, in these days a sense of patriotism to carry us through the dark and stormy days that are ahead. Yesterday I saw in the paper a dispatch sent out from Washington, saying that we here in New England were slow in realizing the actual situation which confronts us today. I would that I had time to tell what we have done here in New England, how our colleges have been turned into training camps, how your Legislature passed unanimously and under suspension of all rules an appropriation of a million dollars to put our National Guard in full trim,—and they were ready before the soldiers of any other state,—how we passed appropriations increasing the pay of the soldiers, in addition to what the Federal government pays them, by \$10 a month, how we have provided additional compensation of \$40 for each dependent family, and how we in this old Commonwealth of Massachusetts have passed an act giving our Governor power exceeding even that of the President of the United States in assembling the citizens of Massachusetts as a war unit.

Oh, we have had a glorious history in Massachusetts. Here came the Pilgrims and the Puritans, braving the perils of an uncharted sea and tossed about by the God of storms until they landed on our bleak and forbidding shore, and here they founded a government dedicated to liberty. Here it was that the sturdy farmers stood firm and gladly gave their lives at Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill in order that they might be free. When later a great Civil war threatened to disrupt the nation the loyal sons of

Massachusetts were the first to lay their lives as a costly sacrifice upon the altar of the nation in order that it might endure as one and inseparable. Side by side with the Stars and Stripes the white flag of Massachusetts has been in the forefront of every battle line which the nation has drawn, and the eyes of dying Massachusetts volunteers have brightened at the sight ere they closed forever. In times of peace that same white flag has been in the forefront of every movement waged against poverty, ignorance, disease, distress, and affliction of every kind.

Oh, we have had a glorious history. You gentlemen are a part of that history. Be leaders today in arousing your fellow citizens to a loyal and faithful performance of their duty! Be leaders today in demonstrating that we are worthy of the priceless traditions, of the priceless heritages of liberty that have come down to us through the sacrifices of the fathers. So long as patriotism shall be a virtue, so long as treason shall be a crime, so long as the love of the good and the true and the beautiful shall prevail, let us have the manhood, let us have the faith, let us have the courage, God give us the strength, to live up to our ancient Massachusetts motto, *Ense petit placidam sub libertate quietem*,—by the sword we seek peace, but peace only under liberty. [*Applause.*]

CAPTAIN STOVER. Our music has left us, and unless you feel equal to vocal music I must reluctantly, as the hour is early for the Ancients, declare our exercises closed.

ROLL OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS.

PRESENT FOR DUTY AND PARADING ON THE ANNIVERSARY, JUNE 4, 1917.

Major Gen. Walter E. Lombard, *Commanding.*

Flankers to the Captain.

Capt. Edward W. Abbott

Sergt. William F. Skilton

Lieut. Walter L. Tougas, *Adjutant.*

Maj. William H. Hennessey, *Officer of the Day.*

Sergt. William F. Howe, *Orderly.*

*Nathan C. Lombard, *Trumpeter.*

Col. J. Payson Bradley, *Personal Escort to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*

STAFF.

COMMISSIONED.

Maj. H. H. Hartung, *Surgeon.*

Capt. William L. Willey, *Quartermaster.*

Lieut. Emery Grover, *Paymaster.*

Capt. Jacob Fottler, *Commissary.*

* Guest of Company.

Lieut. Augustus Andrews, *Judge Advocate*.
 Lieut. C. O. Kepler, *Assistant Surgeon*.
 Lieut. William P. Ripley, *Assistant Surgeon*.
 Lieut. George H. Allen, *Assistant Paymaster*.
 Rev. Samuel C. Bushnell, B.D., *Preacher of the Anniversary Sermon*.

HONORARY.

Capt. James D. Coady, *Chief of Staff*.

Past Commanders:—Capt. John D. Nichols, Capt. Fred E. Bolton, Capt. Francis H. Appleton, Sr., Capt. Harry Hamilton, Maj. Harry G. Jordan.

Members of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company:—Col. William J. Gillespie, Capt. Fred W. Allen, Lieut. Harold G. Cloyes, U.S.N., Sergt. Fred T. Dolbeare, Sergt. Hazen B. Goodrich.

Quartermaster General's Department, M.V.M.—Gen. William B. Emery.

Inspector General's Department, M.V.M.—Col. George H. Benyon.

Coast Artillery Corps, M.N.G.:—Col. George F. Quinby, Capt. Charles Keveney.

Fifth Infantry, M.N.G.:—Col. Willis W. Stover.*

Grand Army of the Republic:—Daniel E. Denny, Department Commander; Philip A. Nordell, Assistant Adjutant General; Henry G. Weston, Commander, and Charles E. Pierce, Edward W. Kinsley Post 113; Lieut. Edward A. Hammond,* Commander Post 191.

United Spanish War Veterans:—Dept. Commander, Oscar Hedtler; Dept. Adjutant, P. J. Mullane.

United Train of Artillery, Providence, R. I.:—Lieut. Robert N. Fiske, Acting Adjutant.

Old Guard of New York:—Capt. Walter Joyce, Capt. H. L. Stockbridge, Capt. A. Calhoun, Capt. B. F. Moore, Capt. A. Volkman, Capt. Francis H. Hessels, Sergt. C. Russell Hurd, Sergt. M. M. Cowper, Corp. M. J. King, Arthur C. Jacobson, G. C. Davy, Fred T. Alder.

Lexington (Mass.) Minute Men:—Maj. William F. Young, Capt. E. F. Breed.

Fusileer Veteran Association:—Maj. J. W. H. Myrick,* Capt. Fred H. Howard.

* Member Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

NON-COMMISSIONED.

Lieut. Edward P. Brock, *Sergeant Major*.
 William O. D. Grace, *Quartermaster Sergeant*.
 George D. White, *Commissary Sergeant*.
 Arthur T. Lovell, *Paymaster Sergeant*.
 Sergt. George B. Ketchum, *Hospital Steward*.
 Sergt. Clarence H. Knowlton, *Drum Major*.
 Sergt. Jacob A. Turner, *National Color Bearer*.
 Sergt. Elmer S. Bailey, *State Color Bearer*.
 Sergt. Henry G. Dewey } *Color Guard*.
 Sergt. S. Walter Wales }

BANQUET DETAIL.

Capt. Jacob Fottler, *Commissary*.
 George D. White, *Commissary Sergeant*.

CHURCH DETAIL.

Lieut. Emery Grover, *in Charge*.

Capt. Edward B. Wadsworth.	Sergt. Leonard F. Cutter.
Sergt. Charles M. Pear.	Lieut. Benjamin Cole, Jr.
Sergt. Elmer G. Foster.	Sergt. Nathan B. Basch.
Frederick L. Walker.	William Carter.
Sergt. William P. Stone.	Charles H. Fox.
Sergt. Eugene S. Taylor.	

COMMON DETAIL.

Maj. Albion P. Pease, *in Charge*.

Lieut. George H. Washburn.	Lieut. Ralph C. Goudey.
Sergt. Charles E. Durgin.	Sergt. Jacob F. Hodge.
John E. Palmer.	

INFANTRY WING.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan, *Commanding*.
 Col. Winthrop Alexander, *Wing Adjutant*.

FIRST COMPANY.

Joseph A. Maynard, *Sergeant*.

Charles A. Malley, Lieut. W. E. Knight,

Right Guide.

Sergt. R. C. Bridgham.
 John Daniel.
 Sergt. R. J. Rodday.
 Sergt. Harry A. Bonelli.
 Sergt. William Bellfield.
 Arthur P. Pearce.

Left Guide.

Gen. Frank F. Cutting.
 Sergt. Frank L. Castner.
 Sergt. William H. Thomas.
 Sergt. E. M. Fielding.
 Albert Ammann.
 L. E. Dadmun.

SECOND COMPANY.

William J. Miller, *Sergeant*.

Lieut. S. C. L. Haskell,	Sergt. Edward G. Richardson,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Capt. Alfred C. Smith.	Sergt. Sol Basch.
Sergt. Luther B. Lyman.	Sergt. George E. Hall.
Lieut. Wilbur F. Adams.	Sergt. Frank J. Howard.
Lieut. Frank E. Harlow.	George E. Glover.
Sergt. Richard W. Smith.	S. T. Mollins.
Sergt. Herbert A. Gillman.	Sergt. Frank H. Appleton, Jr.

THIRD COMPANY.

Charles C. Rogers, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. H. J. Roberts,	Sergt. Geo. H. Wilson,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. J. P. Hazlett.	Sergt. Maj. W. E. Oakes.
Geo. S. Sinnicke.	J. E. Kneeland.
J. H. Townsend.	E. A. Eastman.
A. L. Howard.	Sergt. E. M. Heustis.
*Sergt. Scott, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Sergt. Schindler, 1st Co. C.A.C.
*Sergt. Johnson, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Sergt. Ranger, 1st Co. C.A.C.

FOURTH COMPANY.

Lieut. Albert E. Carr, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. M. G. Sollers,	J. J. Devine,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. G. H. Hudson.	W. T. Jarvis.
G. E. Smith.	J. J. Beatty.
W. W. Cross.	J. S. Williams.
*Sergt. Wiswell, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Corp. Stratton, 1st Co. C.A.C.
*Sergt. Noyes, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Corp. Tidd, 1st Co. C.A.C.
*Sergt. Beard, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Corp. Ogilvie, 1st Co. C.A.C.
H. H. Lynch.	

FIFTH COMPANY.

Charles H. Campbell, *Sergeant*.

William S. Young,	F. M. Burditt,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
B. F. Sammett.	J. P. Eldracher.
A. W. Chesterton.	Sergt. Wm. H. Barter.
Clifton A. Clarke.	Max H. Heim.
Eugene T. Vincent.	L. F. Gould.
F. E. Boyd.	Capt. Everard Whittemore.
F. S. Cummings.	C. S. Burke.

* Guests of Company.

SIXTH COMPANY.

William H. Hayes, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. E. H. Tougas,	Sergt. George E. Homer,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
D. N. MacDonald.	H. E. Woodworth.
J. H. Cosden.	Paul O. Curtis.
E. A. Patch.	Chas. E. Durgin.
George W. Franklin.	Rodney Macdonough.
C. M. Little.	Joseph W. Estabrook.
Nathan C. Harrison.	Sergt. N. E. Tougas.

ARTILLERY WING.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm, *Commanding*.
 Capt. Richmond G. Stoebr, *Wing Adjutant*.

FIRST COMPANY.

Samuel H. Bartlett, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. George A. Patten,	Lieut. F. O. Dean,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
Sergt. A. S. Maddocks.	Frank H. Robbins.
W. H. Prior.	Sergt. F. A. Wyman.
Westley Jones.	F. R. F. Ellis.
A. G. Wilkinson.	C. W. Arnold.
A. D. Veasey.	Fred Robbins.
R. J. Crooks.	

SECOND COMPANY.

Nathan Sallinger, *Sergeant*.

Col. J. Frank Supplee,	*Capt. Arthur W. Burton,
<i>Right Guide.</i>	<i>Left Guide.</i>
*Capt. Horace B. Parker.	*Maj. Herbert E. Lombard.
Capt. John G. Warner.	*Capt. Geo. B. Sawyer
*Capt. Chas. H. Lawrence.	*Capt. Frank A. D. Bullard.
*Lieut.-Col. Benj. B. Shedd.	*Lieut. Frederick M. Cutler.
Capt. Jackson Caldwell.	Maj. A. White.
*Maj. M. Sumner Holbrook.	*Maj. Wm. F. Dusseault.

*Guests of Company.

THIRD COMPANY.

John M. Keyes, *Sergeant*.

Sergt. Charles S. Powell, Lieut. Charles G. Campbell,
Right Guide. *Left Guide.*

Sergt. Sol Bacharach.	Henry E. Crowley.
Sergt. P. J. Bergin.	T. F. Cannon.
F. C. Severance.	F. A. Talcott.
*Lieut. Edward F. Chase.	John L. Goss.
Sergt. Maj. W. E. Patten.	Lieut. Geo. W. Cole.
Maj. Marshall Underwood.	D. M. Wiseley.

MACHINE GUN SECTION.

*Sergt. Martens, 1st Co. C.A.C.	*Sergt. Codman, 1st Co. C.A.C.
*Sergt. Durkin, 1st Co. C.A.C.	

*Guests of Company.

GENERAL ORDERS AND CIRCULARS.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, June 4, 1916.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. Having been duly elected and commissioned as commander of Company for the ensuing year I hereby assume command.

II. The following appointments to the Commissioned Staff are announced:

Capt. James D. Coady, Chief of Honorary Staff.
 Maj. Harry H. Hartung, Surgeon.
 Lieut. Augustus Andrews, Judge Advocate.
 Dr. Charles O. Kepler, Assistant Surgeon.
 Dr. William P. Ripley, Assistant Surgeon.

III. The following appointments to the Non-commissioned Staff are announced:

Lieut. Edward P. Brock, Sergeant Major.
 Sergt. William O. D. Grace, Quartermaster Sergeant.
 Sergt. George D. White, Commissary Sergeant.
 Sergt. Arthur T. Lovell, Paymaster Sergeant.
 Sergt. George B. Ketchum, Hospital Steward.
 Sergt. Jacob A. Turner, National Color Bearer.
 Sergt. Elmer S. Bailey, State Color Bearer.

IV. The above commissioned and non-commissioned officers having been duly appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

V. The following members are hereby detailed:

Capt. Edward W. Abbott, Flanker to the Commander.
 Sergt. William F. Skilton, Flanker to the Commander.
 Sergt. George H. W. Bates, Band Guide.
 Sergt. William F. Howe, Orderly.
 Sergt. Henry G. Dewey, Color Guard.
 Private Frank R. McMullin, Color Guard.

VI. The foregoing appointments and details will take effect immediately.

By order of

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, July 7, 1916.

General Orders No. 2.

During the temporary absence of Sergt. Major Edward P. Brock on the border, Col. Winthrop Alexander is appointed acting Sergeant Major.

Capt. Fred W. Allen is hereby appointed acting Inspector of Small Arms Practice.

The following members are appointed assistants to Capt. Allen, viz.,

Second Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm
Sergt. Edmund H. Tougas
Sergt. Charles H. Campbell
Sergt. Maurice G. Sollers

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order

WALTER E. LOMBARD,

Maj. General and Captain, A. & H. A. Co.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,

First Lieut. and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS., September 20, 1916.

General Orders No. 3.

I. In accordance with Article VIII of the rules and regulations, this Company will celebrate the two hundred and seventy-ninth Fall Field Day and perform the annual tour of duty by a trip to Atlantic City, N. J.

II. Members of the Company not otherwise specified will report at the Armory in full dress uniform and white gloves at 3.00 p. m. on Saturday, September 30.

At 3.45 p. m. Sergeants of Infantry will report to the First Lieutenant; Sergeants of Artillery to the Second Lieutenant; Band Master, Band Guide, and Drum Major to the Adjutant; Chiefs of Staff, Color Sergeants, and Color Guard, Flankers, and Orderly to the Commander.

III. Past Commanders of the Company, Veterans of the Civil War, who are members of the Company, Present and Past Commissioned Officers of the National Guard, and such others as may be invited

to parade on the Honorary Staff of the Captain will report to Capt. James D. Coady, Chief of Staff, in the Library, at 3.45 p. m.

IV. Col. Winthrop Alexander and Capt. Fred W. Allen, are hereby detailed as Wing Adjutants and are assigned to the Infantry and Artillery wings respectively. Col. Alexander is hereby relieved from duty as Acting Sergeant Major.

V. Sergt. Clarence H. Knowlton is hereby detailed as Drum Major.

VI. Promptly at 4 p. m. the Sergeants will form their sections fourteen files front including Guides in the order of seniority.

Line will be formed in the Armory at 4.15 p. m., then march to State, Washington, Summer, and High Streets, and Atlantic Avenue to India Wharf, where the Company will embark on steamer at 4.45 p. m. for New York.

VII. Sergeants will report to the Adjutant, on blanks to be furnished them, the complete roll of members of their respective sections, and will be expected to hand these reports to the Adjutant before leaving the Armory.

VIII. On this tour of duty strict military discipline will be observed. Members must obey all orders and will be required to give attention to the neatness of personal appearance. Full dress coats, blouses, or dress coats, when worn must be kept buttoned. No caps will be worn attached to the uniform. It is expected that every member participating in the trip will be in uniform. No part of civilian dress will be permitted to be worn with the uniform. Sergeants will receive instructions relative to the proper time to wear full dress and dress uniforms and will promulgate the same to their men. When off duty the service uniform may be worn with white collars if caps are worn, and without white collars when campaign hats are worn. In full dress and dress uniform white collars and white gloves will be worn.

IX. Only such medals or decoration as prescribed in the regulations will be permitted to be worn.

X. The regulation relative to the insignia of rank will be carefully observed, and the Sergeants will enforce its provisions. Past Sergeants will not wear chevrons except the miniature chevrons in circle as prescribed.

XI. All members attending the banquet on the evening of Wednesday, October 4, will wear the proper military dress, or civilian evening dress. The wearing of dress (fatigue) uniforms will not be permitted except in the case of those members detailed for service on the committee at the banquet.

XII. The following details are hereby announced for the Quartermaster's Department, and the members so detailed will report to Captain W. L. Willey at the Armory, on Saturday, September 30, at 2.30 p. m., for such duty as he may assign them.

Lieut. Geo. H. Washburn, Lieut. Frank E. Harlow, Sergt. Fred T.

Dolbeare, Sergt. Maurice G. Sollers, Sergt. Wm. H. L. Odell, Sergt. Rodney Macdonough, Sergt. Edward M. Fielding.

XIII. The following details are hereby announced for the Commissary's Department, and the members so detailed will report to Captain Jacob Fottler, at the Armory on Saturday, September 30, for such duty as he may assign them.

Col. Wm. J. Gillespie, Lieut. George W. Cole, Lieut. S. C. L. Haskell, Sergt. Charles W. Howard, Sergt. R. J. Rodday, Sergt. R. Sherman McCarter, Priv. R. C. Bridgham.

XIV. Details for officers of the day during this tour of duty are as follows:

Saturday, September 30, Major William H. Hennessey
 Sunday, October 1, Brig. Gen. Charles T. Hilliker
 Monday, October 2, Brig. Gen. Frank F. Cutting
 Tuesday, October 3, Lieut. Col. Louis B. Goodall
 Wednesday, October 4, Lieut. George H. Washburn
 Thursday, October 5, Col. George M. Kavanagh

With the exception of Major William H. Hennessey, who will report at 3 p. m., these officers will report to the Captain at 8 a. m. on the dates mentioned.

By order of
 CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
 OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 15, 1916.

General Orders No. 4.

All members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company will report at Armory, Saturday, November 18, at 12 m. in full dress uniform with white gloves, armed and equipped for the purpose of participating in the parade of the Second Brigade, Mass. National Guard.

Sergeants of Infantry and Artillery will notify the members of their sections at once and endeavor to get out a large attendance.

A buffet lunch will be provided.

Every member of the organization that can possibly do so should turn out on this occasion and give a cordial welcome home to the troops who have recently returned from the Mexican border.

By order of
 CAPT. WALTER E. LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
 OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1917.

General Orders No. 5.

The Company will attend the Governor's reception to be held at the State House, February 22, 1917.

Members intending to participate will report at Armory, in full dress uniform with side arms and white gloves, promptly at 11 a. m.

Drum Major Clarence H. Knowlton is hereby detailed to provide and take full charge of the field music for this occasion.

If, on account of the unsettled condition of affairs due to the break with Germany, notice is given in the public press that the reception will be abandoned, members will report at Boston City Club at 1.30 p. m., in lieu of Armory at 11 a. m.

Per order
 WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Captain.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
 ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
 OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, MASS., April 28, 1917.

General Orders No. 6.

In accordance with Art. V, Section 1, Rules and Regulations, all members of this Company are ordered to report for drill in olive drab uniform at 8 p. m. on Friday nights until further notice.

In accordance with the orders of the President, the olive drab uniform only will be worn by members of the Company during the war with Germany.

Members will provide themselves with olive drab coat, olive drab breeches, canvas puttees, campaign hat, red hat cord, olive drab shirt, and olive drab cap.

New rifles, belts, scabbards, and bayonets will be furnished by the Company, and machine guns will be provided, as soon as a sufficient fund is raised for this purpose.

Members are cautioned that this Company is a recognized unit of the military forces of the Commonwealth with the officers commissioned by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and all members belonging to this organization unless in active service with the Army, Navy, or National Guard, are under orders of the commissioned officers and must not enroll as members of any home guard,

State guard, or State defense units other than that connected with this organization.

This does not preclude members from assisting in the formation of such units or acting as instructors.

Every member will be expected to do his full duty in preparing the organization for any service the President or the Governor may call upon the organization to perform.

As the Anniversary parade will be in olive drab uniform, members requiring new uniforms should order them at once.

Per order

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANFUIL HALL, BOSTON, May 22, 1917.

General Orders No. 7.

I. Members are ordered to report at Armory on Monday, June 4, 1917, at 12 m. to celebrate the two hundred and seventy-ninth anniversary of this command.

II. The uniform to be worn will be service with caps, white collars, tan shoes, and without gloves. Members belonging to the Navy or G.A.R. may wear the dress uniform of their organization.

III. Members will report to Quartermaster for rifles and equipment at 12.30 p. m.

IV. Staff, Non-commissioned Staff, Flankers to the Commander, and Orderly will report to the Captain at 12 m.

V. Sergeant-Major, Sergeants, Color Sergeants, and Color Guard will report to the Adjutant at 12 m. Drum Major Clarence H. Knowlton and Band will report to the Adjutant at 12.30 p. m.

VI. At 12.30 p. m. the First Lieutenant will form the Infantry Wing and the Second Lieutenant will form the Artillery Wing. Sergeants of Infantry and Artillery will respectively take command of their sections (14 files front, including Guides) in order of seniority.

VII. Before leaving the Armory, Sergeants will hand the Adjutant, on blanks to be furnished by him, a complete roster of their sections.

VIII. Company line will be formed promptly at 1 p. m. Church service will commence at 2.30 p. m.

IX. Major William H. Hennessey is hereby detailed Officer of the Day. He will report to the Captain at 11 a. m. for instructions. Colonel Winthrop Alexander is hereby detailed as Wing Adjutant of

the Infantry Wing, and will report to Lieutenant Ratigan at 12 m. Captain Richmond G. Stoehr is hereby detailed as Wing Adjutant of the Artillery Wing, and will report at the same hour to Lieutenant Gahm.

X. Lt. Col. Henry E. Smith is hereby detailed as personal escort to the Commander-in-Chief. He will report at the State House at 1 p. m.

XI. The Honorary Staff will report to Capt. James D. Coady, Chief of Staff, at 12.30 p. m. in the Staff Room. Past Commanders, members of the Grand Army, and other members of this Company who served in the Civil War are invited to parade on the Honorary Staff of the Commander.

XII. Lieutenant Emery Grover will take charge of the church detail, and members of that detail, in service uniform, will report to him at 1 p. m. at the church.

XIII. Major Albion P. Pease will take charge of the Common detail, and the members of the same in service uniform will report to him on the Common at 3.30 p. m.

XIV. Captain Jacob Fottler, Commissary, assisted by Commissary Sergeant, is hereby detailed in charge of the banquet. Commissary Sergt. White will report to him at the Armory in service uniform at 10 a. m.

XV. Any officer or member of detail unable to perform duty assigned to him will so report at once in writing to the Adjutant.

XVI. Luncheon will be served at Armory between 11 a. m. and 12 m.

XVII. After the ceremonies on the Common, and having escorted the Commander-in-Chief to the State House, the Company and parading guests will proceed to the Copley Plaza Hotel for dinner. Provision will be made at the hotel for care of arms and equipment.

XVIII. At 6.45 p. m. the Company will be formed in the vestibule of the Copley Plaza Hotel, and march in company formation to the banquet hall for dinner. No member in citizen's dress will be permitted to enter the hall until the parading members are in their places.

XIX. No medals or decorations will be worn on the service uniform.

XX. Strict attention to military discipline and personal appearance must be observed, and a military bearing maintained at all times.

XXI. Sergeants of Infantry and Artillery will organize at once their sections, which must be composed only of members provided with O.D. uniforms, and as soon as organized forward immediately the lists of same to the commanding officer. At the present time over two hundred members are equipped with the O.D. uniform, and there should be no difficulty in parading twelve sections with full ranks.

XXII. Members not provided with O.D. uniform and attending banquet will attend in civilian dress, preferably evening dress.

XXIII. The following members are detailed for service as follows:
CHURCH DETAIL: Lieut. Emery Grover, Paymaster; Capt. Edward B. Wadsworth, Lieut. Benjamin Cole, Sergt. Charles M. Pear, Sergt. Nathan B. Basch, Sergt. Elmer G. Foster, William Carter, Frederick L. Walker, Charles H. Fox, Sergt. William P. Stone, Sergt. Eugene S. Taylor, and Sergt. Leonard F. Cutter.

COMMON DETAIL: Major Albion P. Pease, Lieut. George H. Washburn, Lieut. Ralph C. Goudey, Sergt. Charles E. Durgin, Sergt. Jacob F. Hodge, and John E. Palmer.

By order of

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS., May 29, 1917.

General Orders No. 8.

I. Members intending to parade June 4, 1917, should attend drill Friday evening, June 1, and secure new belts, scabbards, and other equipment so that the same may be properly adjusted prior to the parade.

II. No member will be permitted to parade in either wing, infantry or artillery, unless in service uniform, with caps, white collars, canvas leggings, and tan shoes. No enlisted man will be permitted to wear leather puttees.

Commissioned officers and sergeants in command of sections will wear russet leather belts with sabres.

Campaign hats will not be worn during the day.

III. Col. J. Payson Bradley is hereby detailed as personal escort to the Commander-in-Chief, in lieu of Col. Henry E. Smith. Col. Bradley will report at State House at 1 p. m.

IV. The following members are detailed to serve on the Reception Committee:

Capt. Francis H. Appleton, Sr.
Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan,
Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm,
Lieut. Edward P. Brock,
Lieut. William L. Ripley,
Sergt. William F. Howe,
Sergt. Henry G. Dewey,
Sergt. William F. Skilton,
Sergt. Elmer S. Bailey.

Members of this committee will report to the chairman, Capt. Appleton, in the reception hall at 6.15 p. m. and under his direction present the guests to the newly elected officers and such distinguished guests as may be in the receiving line.

V. The commanding officer desires to inform the members that the following new equipment has been purchased for the use of the organization, and will be used in the anniversary parade, viz.:

One hundred and fifty Krag rifles,
One hundred and fifty scabbards,
One hundred and fifty bayonets,
One hundred and fifty cartridge belts,
Fifty web belts for artillery,
Fifty sabres for artillery,
Two Colt automatic machine guns,
Two Indian motor cycles with side attachments,
One National service color,
One State service color.

VI. Every member having at heart the interests of this historic organization will report promptly at 12 m. Monday, June 4, 1917, in the prescribed uniform, and endeavor to make this anniversary the most successful in the history of the command.

Prominent military men throughout the Commonwealth are expecting this organization to do its bit in the defence of the State, and it is hoped that every member will do his patriotic duty by parading on this occasion and thereby show the public that this command is prepared for home defence duty should their services be needed.

Per order of

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS
ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS., July 10, 1916.

Circular No. 1.

I. Mobilization of the National Guard.

During the week of June 26 to July 1, this company transported over six hundred new recruits from Camp Whitney, Framingham, to the Bay State Rifle Range in Reading where they were given instruction in rifle practice.

Touring cars and trucks were furnished for this purpose by members of the company for the number of days designated, as follows:

Touring Cars: Capt. W. E. Lombard, 7; First Lieut. T. H. Ratigan, 3; Second Lieut. J. A. Gahm, 11; Adj. W. L. Tougas, 1; First Sergt. J. A. Maynard, 1; Sergt. N. Sallinger, 1; Sergt. G. B. Ketchum, 1; Sergt. J. A. Turner, 2; Sergt. F. H. Appleton, Jr., 1; Sergt. G. H.

Hudson, 3; Sergt. G. S. Harvey, 2; Maj. W. H. Hennessy, 2; Sergt. R. S. McCarter, 2; Sergt. C. A. Malley, 4; Sergt. G. E. Patten, 3; J. H. McAlman, 3; Sergt. F. S. Waterman, 2; Lieut. S. C. L. Haskell, 1; G. E. Homer, 1; J. W. Maguire, 6; W. H. Odell, 1; F. E. Atteaux, ½; Lieut. W. E. Knight, ½; A. L. Howard, 2; G. A. Peavey, 1; Col. E. C. Benton, 1; C. E. Durgin, 1; F. M. Burditt, 2; F. S. Goddard, 1.

Trucks: Capt. F. H. Appleton, Sr., 4; J. J. Phelan, 2.

Sight-seeing Cars: First Lieut. T. H. Ratigan, 1; Second Lieut. J. A. Gahm, 1.

The following gentlemen and lady, not members of the company, also volunteered the use of their cars:

H. L. Gary, Brookline, 2; L. W. Mustard, Brookline, 2; P. D. Rust, Marblehead Neck, 1; Miss Page, Hotel Somerset, 1.

The commanding officer desires to take this opportunity to express his sincere thanks for the generous manner in which the members of the command responded to the sudden call for the use of cars.

The work at the range was very satisfactory and greatly appreciated by not only the recruits but also the officers having their instruction in charge.

II. Subscription Fund.

Several members of the Ancients have suggested that a fund be raised to be disbursed by the board of commissioned officers for the needs of the Massachusetts troops in the field and the relief of those dependent upon the men who have gone to the front. The commanding officer, therefore, requests contributions from the members of the company and their friends.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Ratigan will act as treasurer of this fund and all subscriptions may be sent to him at his address, corner of Water and Kilby Streets, Boston. Every little helps and it is desired that every member should send some donation to this fund.

By giving this matter your enthusiastic support you will instill a feeling of encouragement in the men who are now at the border and at Framingham and will show the general public that the Ancients are always imbued with true patriotism and are willing to help those who go to the front even if as an organization they cannot go themselves.

The commanding officer trusts that the response to this call will be immediate and that the donations will be generous.

III. Members on the Border.

The following members of the company are now serving the Federal government at El Paso, Texas, viz.,

Col. Willis W. Stover
Maj. Francis Meredith, Jr.
Lieut. Richmond H. Stoehr
Lieut. Edward P. Brock

Capt. Everard Whittemore,
William H. Barter

Fifth Regiment

Dr. Jos. J. Devine Battery C

The commanding officer desires to be informed if there are any other members at the front.

IV. New Members.

Every member is requested to obtain at least one new member before the October Field Day. An organization with the proud history of this command should at all times have a waiting list. If every member uses a little effort it will be possible to accomplish this result. Do not leave this work to be done by some other member but let each individual member get busy at once among his own friends and acquaintances. Do not put this off for some future day, but *do it now*.

WALTER E. LOMBARD,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Circular No. 2.

August 29, 1916.

The commanding officer desires to invite the attention of the members to the following matters, and requests each member to give these subjects immediate consideration.

I. Subscription Fund.

The treasurer, Lieut. Ratigan, reports that only a few of the members have contributed to the fund to assist the organizations of the Mass. National Guard now on the border, and undoubtedly many members have neglected to contribute to this fund simply through carelessness.

This organization is generally supposed to be imbued with a high degree of patriotism, and it cannot express its patriotism in any better manner than by helping out in every possible way our troops who are protecting our southern border at great sacrifice to their business and family interests.

It is earnestly hoped that each member will immediately send to the treasurer of this fund some contribution, be it large or small. Every dollar will help, and every member of the Company can afford to contribute at least that amount. The needs of the troops are immediate and the response should be immediate. Send contributions to Lieut. Thos. H. Ratigan, 65 Kilby St., Boston.

II. Provisional Company.

Members desiring to join the provisional company, which will have weekly drills and courses of military instruction throughout the winter, will immediately forward their names and addresses to

the Adjutant. The work of the provisional company under the last administration was a great benefit to the entire command, and the enrollment this year should be greatly increased. Competent instructors and lecturers will be provided, and if the enrollment becomes too large for our own armory, provision will be made to hold the drills in one of the State armories.

III. Rifle Practice.

All members of the command desiring instruction in rifle practice will forward their names and addresses to Second Lieut. Joseph A. Gahm, 181 Summer St., Boston, and all communications in relation to this branch of work will be sent to them and to them only. This is necessary in order to reduce expenses and to minimize the labor of sending notices to the entire enrollment of the Company of which only a small proportion are interested in rifle practice.

IV. Recruits.

While many members are taking an active interest in securing new members, the majority of the members are doing nothing in this direction. We need recruits of good character, and it is urged that every member use his utmost effort to secure at least one new member during September, and no objection will be raised if some of the members bring in several applications. Do not always wait for "George" to do it, but get busy at once and do it yourself.

V. September Drills.

After the Friday night drills in September refreshments will be served, and a large attendance at each of the drills is requested.

By order of

CAPTAIN WALTER E. LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,

First Lieut. and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Circular No. 3.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, Sept. 13, 1916.

The attention of the members is called to the following section of the Rules and Regulations, viz.:

"Section 9. Members intending to participate in the Fall Field Day of the Company shall notify the committee or person designated by the Commanding Officer of such intention at least three days in advance of the time fixed for the departure of the Company, otherwise the Company will not be responsible for their accommodation."

The Company having voted to hold its Fall Field Day at Atlantic City, N. J. (leaving Boston Saturday afternoon, September 30, and arriving at Boston on return Friday morning, October 6) every

member will comply with the above rule by filling out and mailing the inclosed postal card.

By order of

CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,

First Lieut. and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Circular No. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., November 10, 1916.

The commanding officer desires to invite the attention of the members to the following matters, and requests that careful consideration be given each subject.

I. Annual Shoot.

The annual rifle competition of the Company will be held at the Wakefield Range, Wednesday, November 15, and all members are invited to attend.

The entry fee will be \$1.50. Lunch, fifty cents each, will be provided for all who notify Lieut. Gahm in advance either by mail at 161 Summer St., Boston, or by telephone, Beach 635.

More prizes are required and any member wishing to donate one should notify Lieut. Gahm at once.

Express train for Reading at 8.23 a. m.

It would be greatly appreciated if all the members would take an active interest in this competition.

II. Provisional Company.

This company commenced drills November 10, but more men are wanted, as the commanding officer is anxious to have enough members enrolled so that two full companies may be organized. Members intending to join the provisional company should immediately notify the adjutant, Lieut. Tougas, at 79 Milk Street, Boston.

III. Recruits.

The members are again urged to secure more new members. All members having new applications should present them at the next meeting. Any member having prospective recruits to whom they wish circulars sent should forward names and addresses at once to the captain at 4 Post Office Square, Boston, and such circulars will be mailed.

By order of

CAPT. WALTER E. LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, April 6, 1917.

Circular No. 5.

With the declaration of war with the Imperial German Government, it is the duty of every member of this command to give his unqualified and loyal support to the President and the Government of the United States, and assist in every way possible His Excellency the Governor of Massachusetts in the organization of an efficient force to protect the lives of our citizens and their property within the boundaries of the Commonwealth.

Every member should do something for Our Country in this great crisis, either by personal military service in the Army, Navy, National Guard or Volunteers, by enlisting in the State Home Guard or in our own State Defence Battalion, or by making contributions to a fund whereby the Ancients may be equipped with modern rifles and motor machine guns to be used in any emergency which may arise within the State.

Motor cars and trucks for use in emergencies will also be needed. Will you furnish one if needed?

What will you do? The time to act is *NOW*.

Kindly fill out the enclosed cards at once and return in the enclosed envelope.

Those desiring to enroll in the Ancients State Defence Battalion will report for drill and organization at Armory, Friday evening, April 13th.

By order of
CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, May 15, 1917.

Circular No. 6.

The uniform to be worn by the officers and members of the Company on all parades, drills, and public functions during the war with Germany will be as follows:

For Commissioned Officers:—The regulation service uniform prescribed for the U. S. Army, including olive-drab coat, breeches and cap; leather puttees, and campaign hat with officer's cord.

Past commissioned officers of the Company (excepting past staff

officers of the Company) and all past officers of the Army or National Guard should provide themselves at once with this uniform. The cloth for officers' uniforms may be of woolen or serge, the latter being preferable.

All officers should provide themselves with tan leather waist belt (officers') with tan sabre knot.

For Enlisted Men.—The regulation woolen service uniform prescribed for enlisted men of the U. S. Army, including olive-drab coat, breeches and cap, campaign hat with red hat cord and canvas leggings laced on side. Woven belts will be provided by the Company. The collar ornaments will be bronze crossed guns with red center having thereon A. H. A. Cap ornaments will be bronze crossed guns with shield of Company in center.

Past commissioned staff officers will provide themselves with the enlisted men's uniform, in accordance with Art. III, Sec. 5, of Rules and Regulations.

Campaign hats will be required for drill purposes only and will not be worn in the anniversary parade.

No medals or other decorations will be worn on the service uniform.

The only chevrons worn will be those of the present non-commissioned staff and sergeants.

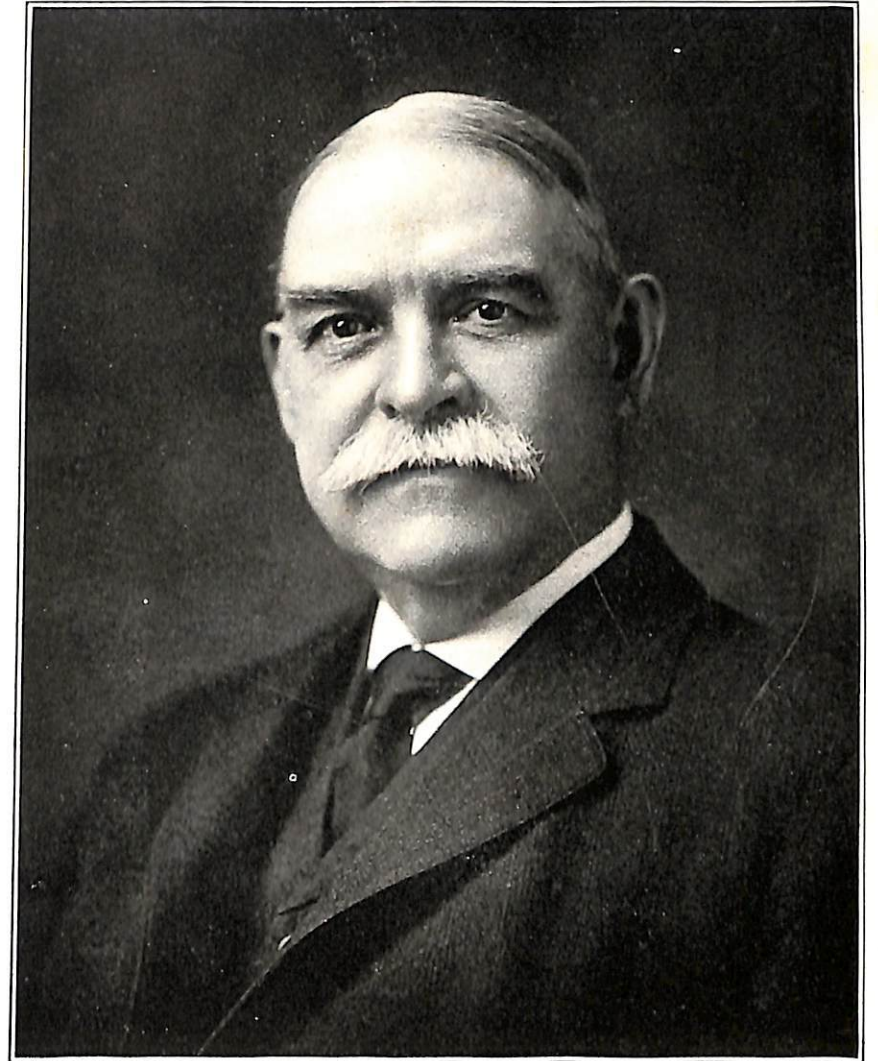
For the information of the members, the following list of Boston firms dealing in uniforms of this character is herewith given.

E. O. Bartels, 32 Cornhill.
Browning, King & Co., 407 Washington St.
Harding Uniform & Regalia Co., 22 School St.
M. C. Lilley & Co., 453 Washington St.
Macullar, Parker Co., 400 Washington St.
Rosenfield & Rapkin, 15 School St.
A. Shuman & Co., 440 Washington St.
Sullivan Bros., 42 Summer St.

Per order,
CAPTAIN LOMBARD.

WALTER L. TOUGAS,
Adjutant.

A SERMON
PREACHED AT THE OLD SOUTH CHURCH
ON THE
279TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ANCIENT AND
HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY
JUNE 4, 1917.
BY
REV. SAMUEL C. BUSHNELL, B.D.,
OF ARLINGTON, MASS.



REV. SAMUEL CLARKE BUSHNELL
PREACHER OF THE ANNIVERSARY SERMON

SERMON.

"So fight I—not as one that beateth the air."—1 Cor. 9:26.

No meeting of this Ancient and Honorable Company has ever been held under such conditions as confront us today, with practically the world in arms. We had vainly hoped that our nation would not be involved in this titantic struggle. Few if any believed that it would in the early days of the war. Months had to elapse before one of the participants, England, realized the gigantic nature of the conflict. They began by raising a hundred thousand troops, then a million and so on. Had Germany massed her attack on the western front two summers ago, when Great Britain had few soldiers and less ammunition in France, England might by their own confession have been driven off the continent. But the attack was swung to the eastern front, and England and France had time to get ready for the next offensive.

Meanwhile we gazed at the contest from afar, in fancied security because of our remoteness from the scene, and because the spirit of war was foreign to our hearts. We had been bred to peace. Our President urged us to be neutral even in thought. We imagined that we could go on as before, our rights respected by all concerned, our ships traversing the seas unmolested, our flag giving us access to every harbor. Then suddenly we were disillusioned. The *Lusitania* was sunk with all on board, and notice was served that laws hitherto in force would henceforth be disregarded, that no American could sail the seas in safety no matter what his errand, though Germany demanded and got safe conduct for her ambassador, who was permitted to remain here nearly two years longer, professing friendship on the part of his country for ours, while plotting in every possible way against us.

Finally we woke up! It took a long time to convince us that a wild beast had been let loose in Europe, and that his success there would constitute a permanent menace to our prosperity and peace here. The scales at length fell from our eyes when we found Germany trying to plot against us with Mexico and Japan, and protesting, when discovered, that such secret intrigues constituted no unfriendliness on her part.

What should we do? As the President said, there was one choice which we could not make, which we were incapable of making. "We will not choose the path of submission, and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs: they cut to the very roots of human life." There was only one thing which we could do, namely, add our strength to that of

those who were resisting this common enemy of mankind. Had Germany fought fair, the Allies would not have needed our assistance, and the war would have been over long since. But Germany believed in might rather than right, and has shown us, alas, what might can do when divorced from conscience and inspired by hate. It can burn libraries, destroy cathedrals, ruin cities, lay waste whole provinces, sink ocean steamships, murder trained nurses, drop bombs on the infant and the aged, use poisonous gases, carry thousands into a captivity worse than death and permit if not inspire the slaughter of a million Armenians.

When force is thus allied to cruelty it summons a greater force for its overthrow. If we did not believe that right is greater than might, and can muster stronger forces in its behalf than might alone can ever produce, we should have to relinquish our faith both in God and in man! If might were supreme, and the "mailed fist" were its symbol, then we should have to conclude that this were a devils' world, and that human progress were impossible. But we believe that the very opposite is true, that we are suffering merely from a temporary madness; yet when a wild beast leaves its lair and works havoc among the sons of men, men must rise in their might and slay the monster that jeopardizes them all. We are in this war not to compel any nation to accept our form of government, for each nation has a right to choose its own form of government, even autocracy, if it so desires, provided it respects the right of other nations to govern themselves as they desire. We are in this war "to make the world safe for democracy," to give to "those who submit to authority a voice in their own governments," and to make it possible for small states to prosper as well as large ones. We have no quarrel with the great mass of the German people except as they consent to, and are obsessed by, the present spirit of ruthlessness, which we verily believe they will sooner or later repudiate, and of which they will never cease to be ashamed! While that spirit is dominant we are compelled to resist it, performing thereby a duty which we owe to Germany herself, helping her to see that the hope of civilization depends upon the strength of moral obligation, and not upon treacherous resort to brutal and brutalizing force. For who can fail to note the moral deterioration of that great nation from the day when she confessed that she had no right to violate the neutrality of Belgium, to the last outrage by land or sea? By supporting the policy of their military leaders—autocracy at home and ruthlessness abroad—the people of Germany have assumed responsibility for their infamous behavior. Once Germany was inspired by the love of freedom. Now it is the last resort for despotism.

To stand with the Allies is to fight for liberty against tyranny, for civilization against barbarism, "for leagued peace and covenanted

good will against the crushing burden of colossal armaments and the perpetual menace of wanton and aggressive war.

No doubt millions of Germans in their hearts desire these very same things, but their nation is arrayed against them, and they can be secured for Germany and for the world only by the overthrow of that military oligarchy which has gained control of that great empire, and would, if it could, gain a like control of the world. To conquer those war lords is to free Germany from the stranglehold which they have had upon her, and leave her limp and wretched for a while, but no worse off, in spite of her poverty, than the rest of Europe had been if Germany had succeeded in this diabolical war.

We are in this struggle, therefore, because we had to be, because we belong to the sisterhood of nations, and the attack on them was an attack on us, and we could not maintain our self-respect and stand one side and see wickedness triumph. We are in the war till its finish, and we are in it for efficiency. "So fight I," said the Apostle, "not as one that beateth the air." Our strokes must tell, and tell as soon as we can possibly deliver them.

We must confess to an almost criminal shortsightedness in the matter of preparedness, for which we can make no other atonement than by extraordinary effort to get ready to do our part at this late hour. For we had abundant warning! General Wood was urging the adoption of better equipment for war several months before a gun was fired. Training camps were started in the summer of 1914—three years ago—with representatives of 232 colleges, universities and technical institutions, but the country did not take it seriously, and the President, who was re-elected because "he kept us out of war," may yet win his highest meed of honor by the celerity with which he gets our troops into the actual conflict.

But it is important to consider not only why we fight, but how we fight. We are in this conflict because the fighting has not been fair. We must see to it that we fight fair ourselves. Germany has violated the accepted usages of war both in fighting below the water and above it, by submarines and Zeppelins, showing a ruthlessness and barbarity which those who condemn her must not imitate. Her excuse is that anything is fair in war, and that the new equipment which modern progress had put within her reach justified her in using it for the overthrow of her enemies. But that is the very point at issue. Would she have justified the use of these new weapons if employed in the same manner against her? Never! Would she have liked one of her own ocean liners, loaded with her own citizens, to be sunk as the *Lusitania* was, with no opportunity for the passengers to escape? Granting that it was lawful to sink an enemy's vessel carrying ammunition, was it lawful, or will it ever be, to sink non-combatants? Why should Germany ask for safe conduct for her ambassador, Bernstorff? Is life any sweeter for him than for those who went down on the *Lusitania*? To be sure

the life of an ambassador is sacred, but only by common consent. International law has made it safe for ambassadors to reside at foreign courts, and in this case to plot against the nation that protected him, but until the sinking of the *Lusitania* international law had made it safe for anyone, German or American, to travel on any ocean liner. Germany violated that law because she cared less for the rights of the world, which hitherto she had safeguarded, than for the accomplishment of her own object. In other words, she became lawless, and a menace to those who believe in law for themselves and others, thus putting herself beyond the pale. And throughout the war she has proceeded in the same way, using a policy of frightfulness and brutality which has proved her own moral deterioration.

Says an English writer: "I have not the slightest hesitation in admitting that as a people the Germans are intellectually better trained and more efficient than we, their resources better organized and developed, their manhood better disciplined and equipped for the business of life in its material aspects. But look at the temper of mind that goes with it—hard, arrogant, domineering, unable to appreciate the rights of others, or even to understand others' point of view. It has given Germany the most unscrupulous government of modern times; for as sure as you get a nation mastered by the monster of militarism, a nation in which everything else in administration is subordinated to militaristic ideals, you get a government without sentiment, without humanity, without respect for the ordinary obligations of truth and honor."

War is bad enough at the best. But Germany has shown such a spirit in the conduct of this war, such a lack of self-control, as to break down the confidence of those who had believed in her fitness for world rule. Many of her friends in this country, who began by apologizing for her excesses, have been struck dumb by the increasing lawlessness and barbarity of her procedure.

It may be well to fight fire with fire. We do that on our Western prairies. But we must not fight men with fire. There are some weapons which we cannot use. England has not retaliated by dropping bombs on Berlin, as she might easily have done, but she would not sink to the level of her enemy. We must maintain the high mood with which we entered this war, never forgetting the great words of our President: "We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make."

We are fighting for a better world, for freedom from tyranny, for the rights of man as against the exclusive privileges of a ruling class. We are fighting for liberty, to enable each nation to manage its own affairs without interference from its more powerful neighbors. Yet we shall mobilize such mighty forces for the accomplish-

ment of this purpose that we shall ourselves be exposed to the peril of their misuse. Therefore we must be exceedingly careful lest in trying to meet this great and exceptional emergency we should sow the seeds of a future harvest which might be as dangerous for us as militarism has been to Europe. We must ever be on our guard lest our performance belie our promise. We must not inveigh against the tyranny of Germany and become a tyrant ourselves. Nor must we indulge in any self-righteousness as if we had no share in the responsibility for this war, because we were as morally remote from the conditions which caused it as we are physically distant from the scene of action. Would to God we were! But we cannot claim such exemption. We may not be as guilty as some others, but no nation is free from condemnation. We have not put first things first. We have had wrong ideals and ambitions. We have developed a type of mind which found its satisfaction in material possessions, rather than in the things of the spirit. We have cared more for gain than for godliness. "And there is not a pin to choose between the rich and the poor in this respect; the one has what the other wants, and that is about all." Germany has pushed this desire to a further extreme by trying to despoil other nations of their material possessions. And if in the final recoil she proves to be the greatest sufferer she will not suffer alone. The world will suffer with her because guilty of the same transgressions.

Men talk about the failure of Christianity. It has not failed. It has not even been tried. Individuals have tried it, but nations have not, and they are all suffering in consequence. The secret of our happiness or misery lies not in what we have but in what we are, and there is nothing to regret but the perversity of our own hearts. "If we only knew our own interest no one would ever dream of trying to exploit his neighbor." Yet the attempt to do so on a large scale has brought about this war.

Great good, however, will come out of this struggle, not because the war itself is good, but because a good God presides over the affairs of men. Already great gains are in sight. Russia has freed herself from the shackles of despotism, and the "horror" of Siberia is a thing of the past. France has won undying fame by her physical and moral rejuvenation. England has called all classes to her service and will reward them by partnerships in a more representative democracy.

We shall greatly profit by the war ourselves, as we did half a century ago, when what threatened to divide us united us closer than ever. Even now we can see a new America as we see a new Russia, a new France, a new England. We are getting a new sense of our national solidarity. The heterogeneous elements of our population will be welded together, and our flag will stand in truth for "one nation indivisible." No nation will come out of this war as it went in. Everywhere there will be a purer and better democracy.

Wrongs will be righted and social readjustments will be made. But no country will gain more than Germany, when the spirit of evil which has long possessed her has been exorcised, the devils of brutality and ruthlessness cast out, and she comes to herself, the Germany of other days, and sits clothed and in her right mind, no longer a menace to the world. For these objects we shall fight—and we shall not fight in vain.